

THE  
**WINDSOR GUIDE,**

WITH A  
**BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ETON.**

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A NEW EDITION.

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PRINTED FOR CHARLES KNIGHT,  
CHURCH-STREET, WINDSOR, AND PALM-MALL EAST, LONDON.

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1825.

*Price Four Shillings.*

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C. Knight, Printer, Windsor.

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CHAP. I.

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THE TOWN OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR is delightfully situated in the county of Berks, 22 miles west of London, on the verdant banks of the Thames, from the serpentine course of which, at this particular part, it probably derived its name of "Windleshora," (the Winding Shore). Its antiquity may be traced to a period coeval with that of our Saxon Kings; by one of whom (Edward the Confessor) it was granted to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter at Westminster, in whose possession it remained until shortly after the Norman Conquest, when William obtained it from the Abbey in exchange for some lands in Essex. He immediately commenced the erection of a fortress, near the scite of the present Round Tower, which, from its commanding situation, was admirably adapted for a military post.

The grand and imposing situation of the Castle, which had been enlarged by Henry I. in 1109, and the beauty of the adjacent scenery, very soon obtained

for Windsor the distinguishing notice of successive sovereigns. It became the favorite residence of Edward I., who, by a charter dated 1276, made it a free borough, and granted the inhabitants several important privileges and exemptions. Henceforward Windsor became a place of considerable resort, and gradually embraced within its environs the residences of many of the nobility.

Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor, appear to have been extremely partial to this place, which was honoured with their constant visits, and frequently became the scene of the rude but magnificent amusements of a chivalric age. In the 6th year of the King's reign, a great tournament was held in the park by thirty-eight knightly competitors, among whom were the Earl Warenne, the Earls of Cornwall, Lincoln, and Gloucester, and Don Alphonso, son of the King of Spain, with many other distinguished personages. As an indication of the simplicity which characterized the domestic movements of the great at that period, it is recorded that the Queen usually came hither by water, not being a good horsewoman, and the roads being impassable for waggons, the only vehicular conveyance then in use. Indeed the roads from Windsor to London, even within the last 60 or 70 years, were so bad, that a coach with four horses was usually 10 hours in performing the journey now accomplished in less than three.

After the death of its first benefactor, Windsor became the frequent residence of Edward II. and III., the latter of whom was called Edward of Windsor, (from this his birth-place,) and it was in the reign

of this Monarch that it was distinguished by the presence of John King of France, who with his son Philip were made prisoners at the battle of Poitiers in 1357, and found here a companion in their misfortunes in the person of David King of Scotland, then also a prisoner of the victorious Edward. From this period Windsor has been honoured as the favorite residence of some of the most illustrious Sovereigns who have filled the British Throne. Their successive improvements of the Castle will be noticed in the next chapter.

The charter of Edward I. was confirmed, and other immunities successively granted, by Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI. and James I.; but during the civil war, which devastated the country in the reign of Charles I., Windsor, in common with other places, was plundered and despoiled, its charters and privileges trampled under foot and disregarded, and its venerable Castle converted into a prison for its monarch. Upon the restoration, Windsor was frequently visited by Charles II., and in the 16th year of his reign he granted it a new charter, whereby he confirmed and re-established all the ancient rights and privileges it held under the several grants of his predecessors. By these charters, so confirmed, the corporation have the power of holding general quarter sessions, and of trying all offences which are not capital. The town is governed by a mayor and 29 brethren, (10 of whom have the title of aldermen, and out of these the mayor and justice are annually chosen,) three benchers, and sixteen burgesses; from the latter, two bailiffs are

elected at the same time as the mayor and justice. Besides these, there are a high steward, chamberlain, under steward, town clerk, sergeant at mace, and the usual subordinate officers. Immediately upon the accession of James II., summonses were issued for the several corporate bodies throughout the kingdom to produce their charters, several of which, when produced, were declared to be forfeited. In the more favorable instances, the confirmatory grant of James imposed various restrictions upon the powers originally delegated to the several Guilds. Windsor appears to have fallen among the latter class, as we find that a new charter was granted to it which materially circumscribed the privileges conferred by former sovereigns, besides containing a reservation to the king and his privy council, of authority to remove the chief steward, mayor, or any other of the bailiffs, aldermen, benchers, and younger brethren of the borough, at pleasure, notwithstanding any rights enjoyed under the charters of former kings. At the revolution of 1688 these obnoxious restrictions of James were consigned to oblivion, and the corporation at once reverted to the charter of Charles II.

New Windsor sent members to Parliament in the 30th year of Edward I., but from that time, till the 25th of Henry VI., there appears to have been no return; an omission which, it is probable, happened through the indulgence of the Crown, it being in the infancy of Parliaments rather esteemed a burthen than an honour and advantage to send representatives to it. Since that period it has been regularly represented. The right of election was originally vested in the



mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, not exceeding thirty. In 1640 this right of the corporation was resisted by the inhabitants at large ; and, in consequence thereof, from that time to the year 1737, many double returns were made, and petitions accordingly presented to Parliament. These were sometimes decided in favour of the corporation, and sometimes on the side of the inhabitants.

On the double return, March 23, 1737, of the Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk and Richard Oldfield, Esq. it was resolved by the House, that the right of electing members for the borough of New Windsor was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

This last resolution is to be considered as a settled rule for the right of election for the borough of New Windsor, confirmed by the standing order of the House of Commons, made the 16th of January, 1735, for restraining counsel from offering evidence touching the legality of votes, contrary to the last determination of the House of Commons. This standing order of the House was referred to and read on the trial of the petition against the last-mentioned double return.

Since the time of the decision on Lord Vere Beauclerk's election, conformably to the standing order of the house above recited, no further attempt has been made to alter or set aside the right of voting. The only alteration that has taken place is that of limitation as to the time of residence and rating requisite to give a right to vote.

At the election in 1780, some persons, not resident within the borough, who were rated for coach-houses

and stables, and who perhaps had not slept more than a night in the borough, claimed a right to vote; six months' residence and rating is by an Act of the 26th Geo. III. required to give that right. The number of voters, or names of persons assessed to the poor's rate within this borough, was, at the election in 1794, 320; in 1802, 402; in 1804, 404; in 1806, 498; in 1807, (the last contested election,) upwards of 500. The voters now probably exceed 600.

The town of Windsor consists of six principal streets, viz. Park-street, High-street, Thames-street, Peascod-street, Church-street, and Castle-street. The less considerable streets are Butcher-row, lately called Queen-street, St. Alban's-street, formerly named Priest-street, Sheet-street, George-street, Bier-lane, and Datchet-lane. The six first mentioned are all of them well-disposed, paved, and lighted, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1769; the latter streets are partially lighted and paved. This Act was amended and enlarged by an Act in 1807; *See Appendix, A.*

#### THE GUILDHALL.

This edifice is situated in the High-street. It was erected, in the year 1686, from a design of Sir Thomas Fides, surveyor of the Cinque Ports, at the expense of 2006*l.* 14*s.*, which was paid by the Corporation, with the exception of 680*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, presented by several gentlemen of the place.

This is a handsome structure, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The hall or room in which the Corporation meet for the despatch

of the business of the borough is spacious, and more peculiarly adapted for that purpose than for the assemblies and balls, which are constantly held here during the winter, and are generally well attended. In 1787 it was greatly improved by altering the construction of the windows, and substituting modern sashes in lieu of common quarries. In 1817 very considerable additions and improvements were made to the interior of the building, which cost the Corporation upwards of 840*l*. Immediately previous to the last-mentioned improvements being made, his present Majesty was graciously pleased to present the Corporation with excellent whole-length portraits of his Royal Parents, after those by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the council-chamber at St. James's. The King has also since presented the Corporation with a magnificent whole-length portrait of himself, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The portraits of James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, Theodore Randue, Esq., and the Earl of Nottingham, Governor of Windsor Castle, and High Steward of the Borough, &c. embellish the walls of the chamber. In 1707 the Corporation, from their regard to Queen Anne, who constantly resided at Windsor during the summer season, erected in a niche, at the north end of this structure, the statue of that Princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and sceptre in her hands. The following inscription is upon the frieze of the entablature, below the statue:—

Anno regni sui VI.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA :

ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe deam.

Chapman, Prætor.

In a corresponding niche, on the south side of the building, is a statue of her Majesty's royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit. Underneath is the following inscription :—

Serenissimo Principi

GEORGIO Principi Daniæ.

Heroi Omni Seculo venerando ;

Christophus Wren, Arm.

Posuit, MDCCXIII.

In the area under the hall is kept a pitched market, on Saturdays, for all sorts of grain ; there is also an open market on Wednesdays and Saturdays for fish, poultry, meat, and vegetables ; that on Saturday is well supplied from the surrounding country. There are also holden three fairs : on Easter Tuesday, July 5, and October 24. These have lately become very inconsiderable. A handsome cross, erected by Richard II., in the fourth year of his reign (1380), stood upon the space now formed by the junction of the four principal streets, near the north end of the Guildhall. This was repaired and surmounted with a gilt crucifix in 1635, by Godfrey Goodman, Canon of Windsor, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester. The embellishment appears to have given great offence to the puritanical feelings of the time, and was in all probability the occasion of the whole being demolished in 1641. Some of its inferior parts

parts however escaped the popular rage; but these were entirely removed soon after the erection of the present Town-hall, in 1686, leaving no other vestige of its existence than the name, which still marks the spot upon which it stood.

#### THE PARISH CHURCH.

This handsome building is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is situated on the east side of the High-street. The living is a Vicarage, in the Deanery of Reading and Diocese of Salisbury. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Bisham, in the county of Berks, and was afterwards transferred to Waltham Abbey, in Essex. The parish church was originally a chapel to Clewer. The hand of time, through a succession of ages, had so much impaired the foundation and walls of the original structure, as to render the performance of divine worship within it in some degree perilous; and the inconvenience occasioned by the irregular and injudicious disposition of the pews and galleries, precluded a considerable portion of the community from the exercise of public devotion. Under these circumstances, and although considerable sums had been expended in repairs since 1806, a committee was, in 1818, appointed by the inhabitants to superintend the taking down and rebuilding of the edifice. The necessary authorities having been obtained, and the materials of the old church removed, the first stone of the new building was laid with great solemnity and masonic ceremonies by John Ramsbottom, Esq. one of the Members for the Borough, as proxy for His Royal Highness the Duke

of York, attended by the members of the Corporation and the principal inhabitants of Windsor and its vicinity, on the 8th of September, 1820, and the present spacious and handsome edifice, raised upon the site of the old building, was completed and opened for divine service by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, on the 18th of June, 1822.

This building forms a parallelogram, having a lofty square tower over the western entrance, crowned with an embattlement and pinnacles at the angles. Its principal exterior features are solidity and plainness; and although the architect (Mr. Charles Hollis) was precluded, by the limited fund at his disposal, from enriching his design with the abundance of ornament peculiar to the style he had adopted for the building, he has admirably succeeded in preserving its Gothic outline; and the few embellishments he has introduced are, for the most part, in good taste.

The interior is 90 feet in length by 60 feet wide, and affords convenient accommodation for 1800 persons, having 800 free seats. The body of the church is divided by six lofty arches on each side, supported by clusters of slender filleted columns; the spandrils of the roof are of open Gothic arch-work, and present almost the only appearance of architectural decoration which the interior of the building affords.

Over the altar is a large picture of the Last Supper, discovered, in 1707, behind the wainscot of one of the chantries in St. George's Chapel, where it had probably been secreted during the Rebellion. This was used as the altar-piece of St.

George's Chapel until 1788, when, upon the general repair of that edifice, his late Majesty presented it to the parish church. The screen is of wainscot, neatly carved in tracery, to correspond with the large and handsome Gothic chairs placed by the altar, which, upon the completion of the new church, were presented to the parish by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta. The rail which incloses the area is of oak, elaborately carved in alternate compartments, having, at the ends, pelicans feeding their young and rising from their nests, supported by festoons of fruit and foliage; the central division presents a flattened vase, richly decorated, and crowned with tracery, fruit, and other ornaments. This splendid rail, supposed to be carved by Gibbons, formerly decorated the altar of St. George's Chapel.

Under small Gothic arches in the wall, at the east end, are the Royal Closets, fitted up in a style of elegant neatness, with crimson draperies and cushions *en suite*. The closet now used by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta contains four chairs of antique form, with fald-stools or cushions of crimson cloth, and a rich carpet over the floor; private staircases conduct to these seats, which are inclosed from the church.

The Mayor's seat is on the north side of the centre aisle, surmounted by an elegant Gothic canopy of fretwork, crowned with crocketed pinnacles, in a florid style of ornament. The arms of the Borough are emblazoned in front of the desk, and those of the King, in gold, are elevated at the back of the seat.

The centre of the gallery at the west end of the

church is occupied by an organ, presented to the parish by his late Majesty, which has recently been repaired and ornamented. A light, but substantial gallery for the children of the public schools is elevated on each side of it.

A few mural tablets are fixed round the church, but there are none of sufficient importance, either in point of design or subject, to require particular notice. The monument of Chief Justice Reeve, consisting of a sarcophagus and pyramid of veined marble, with busts of the Chief Justice and his lady, by Schemacker, is erected on the right hand of the entrance to the royal staircase; and two square tablets, with inscriptions, probably of the time of Henry VII., but nearly illegible, are worked into the wall opposite to it. Against the north wall of the church is a small monument, with an inscription, without date, to the memory of Edward Jobson and Elinor, his wife; the effigies of both, with their ten children, are carved with much neatness in the costume of the sixteenth century, and their arms are emblazoned over the centre of the monument. The whole of the above were removed with great care from the old church, and have been re-erected with attention both to their preservation and effect in the new edifice. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, four of which have been recast for the new church. They had been disused for some time previous to the demolition of the old church, owing to the ruinous state of the tower.

The total expense incurred in the erection of this commodious place of divine worship, in which the convenience of the parishioners has been mainly



studied, without regard to the aid of mere ornament, amounted to 14,040*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Of this sum, 1005*l.* was subscribed by his Majesty and the Royal Family, 750*l.* was given by the Society for building Churches, and 4000*l.* arose from individual contributions, among which was a sum of 500*l.* given by John Ramsbottom, Esq. M. P. for the Borough, 250*l.* by Sir Herbert Taylor, 100*l.* by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and 100*l.* by the Corporation; the remainder of the necessary sum was raised by mortgages of the church rate. The benefice, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, is in the diocese of Salisbury, and has been augmented by his present Majesty.

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There are but few of the inhabitants of Windsor who are not of the established religion. Neither the Roman Catholics, nor many of the numerous denominations of Protestant dissenters, are known here in sufficient numbers to require notice. A building in the High-street, originally erected for and used as a theatre, has been converted by a very respectable congregation of Independents into a meeting-house. The Wesleyan Methodists have also erected a small but commodious chapel in Bier-lane.

#### THE BRIDGE.

The new bridge, connecting Windsor and Eton, erected by Mr. Charles Hollis upon the site of the ancient wooden structure, which had become greatly decayed, is 200 feet in length from end to end, by 26 feet in width, and consists of three arches of cast

iron, the ribs of which spring from substantial piers of granite; the centre arch is 55 feet span. The two inner piers are ornamented with circular tablets and wreaths of foliage. A neat iron rail, with recesses over the piers, having ornamental lamp-irons, and receding circularly at the extremities, finishes the whole, and gives it an appearance of considerable lightness and elegance. A small lodge for the residence of the toll-keeper is erected on the Windsor side.

The first stone of this handsome structure was laid on the 17th of July, 1822, with great ceremony and masonic splendour, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Corporation of Windsor, attended by the officers and members of the Provincial Lodge in full costume, the Duke of York, and several of the nobility and military officers in his suite, the Fellows of Eton College, Canons of Windsor, &c. &c. with music and banners, formed in procession at the Guildhall, and proceeded, under a discharge of cannon, to the scite of the bridge, where, after depositing in a glass vase the various coins of the present reign, his Royal Highness placed the stone with the usual ceremonies, and strewing the surface of it with corn, wine, and oil, he concluded an impressive and interesting ceremony with the following address:—  
“ May the Great Architect of the Universe bless the work this day commenced, and may this structure conduce to the harmony of the towns of Windsor and Eton.”

The bridge was opened to the public on the 1st of June, 1824; and a toll is taken upon horses and car-

riages, whether of burden or pleasure, without any exemption in favour of the burgesses of Windsor, as was the case prior to the removal of the old bridge. *See Appendix, B.*

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The old GAOL for the Borough was formerly situated in St. Alban's-street; but his late Majesty having purchased some property adjacent to it about 1800, had it removed, and built, at his own expense, the present gaol at the bottom of George-street, from a design of Mr. James Wyatt.

#### THEATRE ROYAL.

In 1793, a small but elegant theatre was erected by Mr. Thornton, in the High-street, which was annually opened under a license from the Lord Chamberlain, this being a royal residence. The time of performing was during the Eton vacations, viz. from the middle of December to the latter end of January, and the last Monday in July to the beginning of September. With the permission of the magistrates of Windsor, and of the Provost and Master of Eton College, the theatre was also opened for ten or twelve nights in June, every year from 1793 to 1813, for the amusement of the company attending Ascot-Heath Races. In 1814, Windsor was without a theatre; that above spoken of, having been erected on a building lease for the short term of 21 years, and then falling into the hands of some dissenters, who a few years previous had purchased the fee-simple. It is now converted into a chapel, as mentioned in page 13. At

length several respectable persons, who regretted that Windsor should want that species of entertainment which almost every place of public resort furnishes at its proper season, entered into articles of agreement to raise a fund for the purpose of building a theatre, and purchased some freehold premises in Thames-street, where a commodious theatre is built, at an expense of about 6000*l.*, including the purchase of the freeholds. The property is divided into a number of shares, which are transferable.

The new theatre was opened on the 28th of August, 1815, and being situated at some distance in the rear of Thames-street, any necessity for embellishing the edifice by exterior decoration was obviated. Considerable judgment is displayed in the arrangement of the interior;—the plan of the auditum is semi-circular, and contains two tiers of boxes, a pit, and gallery; by this form the spectators on the same line in all parts of the house are equally near the performers. Slender cast-iron columns support the different tiers without impeding the view; and elegant chandeliers of cut glass give a rich and sparkling variation to the decorations. A spacious corridor behind the boxes affords an easy communication with the different sides of the house.

The proscenium is a correct architectural composition; two doric pilasters on each side support an entablature of white marble, from which a graceful curve rises over the proscenium, and imperceptibly unites with the horizontal part of the ceiling, a form of considerable importance to the favourable conveyance of sound throughout the house. Between

the pilasters are the stage doors, over which are elegant boxes for the manager. The royal arms surmount the entablature, upon the frieze of which is the following appropriate inscription from Horace,

Exemplar vitæ morumque.

The decorative part is light and cheerful, the fronts of the boxes and gallery being ornamented in classic taste with figures from the antique, in pink compartments upon a fawn ground; the interior of the boxes is coloured a warm pink, and the cushions and seats, as well as those of the pit, are covered with crimson cloth.

The pilasters are an excellent imitation of Sienna marble, and produce an agreeable contrast with the entablature, which is of a white veined marble; upon the whole the appearance is lively and elegant.

The theatre is capable of holding 700 persons, and the performances, generally speaking, are far above mediocrity. It is now under the management of Mr. S. Penley, of Drury-lane Theatre.

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At a short distance from the High-street, on the west side, is a meadow, containing upwards of two acres, called *The Bachelor's Acre*, long appropriated by prescriptive right, and more recently by the award of the Commissioner of the Forest Inclosure, to the use of the commonalty of Windsor for their amusements. The property of the soil is vested in the Corporation.

The annual revel and extraordinary public manifestations of rejoicing are held upon this green, which

is bounded on the east and south sides by a high bank, having a broad terrace walk along the top. At the south east end an obelisk has been erected by the Bachelors, with inscriptions upon the sides of the pedestal commemorative of the completion of the 50th year of his late Majesty's reign; one of them also records the condescension of her late Majesty and the Princesses, in deigning, upon that occasion, to visit the said Bachelors "*in this their Acre,*" and partake of the old English fare provided for the assembled populace by a subscription of the inhabitants.

#### BARRACKS.

In 1795 handsome and commodious barracks were erected in Sheet-street, for the accommodation of 750 infantry. In 1803 an additional building was erected at the south end, and in a correspondent style with that built in 1795. It is about a third of the size of the original building, so that the whole will contain 1000 men. These buildings are well constructed and have a grand appearance; but are in a situation too flat and confined.

The cavalry barracks, situated half a mile from the town, on the road to Winkfield, forms a very handsome building; and although, in point of magnitude, it is inferior to the infantry barracks, yet, from the open and judicious disposition of the whole, it has a more pleasing appearance; it will contain about 300 horse, with all requisite accommodation for officers and men.

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The parish of New Windsor, according to a late survey, contains 2,618 acres ; which, exclusive of the space occupied by the buildings, are principally disposed into parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds. The number of houses is about 550 ; many of these being leasehold, held of the Corporation of Windsor, the College of St. George, or of the College of Eton, were originally mostly built, as well externally as internally, of lath and plaster, tiled ; the freeholds are chiefly brick ; as are also a number of the leaseholds that have been re-built or new-fronted of a late date. The population is computed at five thousand, besides the military stationed here and the royal household, which may be stated at two thousand.

An Act was passed in 1813 for inclosing the waste lands in the several parishes within the limits of Windsor Forest ; this included the parish of Windsor.

#### CHARITIES.

There are perhaps few towns in England, of so limited size and population, in which the charitable institutions, both endowed and otherwise, are so numerous and beneficial. It would swell this publication far beyond its intended limits, were we to give a minute account of the many charitable bequests left to the poor of Windsor. An abstract of the several endowed charities, possessing a gross annual income of £742 12s. 7d. will however be found in the *Appendix*, C. The following brief account of those supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, will afford some idea of the spirit of benevolence which characterises them ; and which, in its

active operation, aided and encouraged (as in most cases it is) by the fostering hand of the Monarch himself, has long rendered the existence of individual distress of more rare occurrence in the town and neighbourhood of Windsor, than probably in any other place of equal extent throughout the kingdom.

#### DISPENSARY.

The Royal General Dispensary for the relief of the Sick Poor of Windsor, was established in 1818, and is kept in Church-street. The institution is governed by a President, Vice Presidents, and a managing Committee of 20 Governors; and is supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. Its beneficial operations have been eminently useful among the sick poor. His Majesty is Patron of this Institution.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. March, of Eton, Treasurer, and Mr. Sharman, of Windsor, Collector.

#### THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Several of the leading inhabitants having determined upon the establishment of a National School at Windsor, the first stone of a commodious building for the purpose was laid in a piece of ground called *the Maid's Acre*, at the lower end of Peascod-street, on the 20th of October, 1819, by Major General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. B., and Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. The Trustees of this building, which cost upwards of 1200*l.*, raised by a voluntary subscription, are Sir Herbert Taylor      Mr. C. Knight.



This Institution, founded for the gratuitous instruction in the principles of the Church of England, of 200 Girls, and 200 Boys, being poor children of Windsor and the adjacent Parishes, is supported by donations and annual subscriptions, and has been the medium of disseminating the invaluable benefits of a religious and useful education, among a great majority of the rising population, inhabiting the several parishes of Windsor, Clewer, Eton, Datchet, Upton, Chalvey, Slough, and Dorney. In addition to the usual system of rewards adopted by similar institutions, the Rev. G. Champagné, one of the Canons of St. George's Chapel, in the year 1822, transferred a sum of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Old South Sea Annuities, into the names of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, upon trust to pay the interest yearly to the Vicar and Curate and one resident Canon of Windsor, to be by them expended in the purchase of clothes or books, and distributed in equal shares among such fourteen boys and girls of the National School, as, upon examination, should be deemed to have made the greatest progress in religious knowledge in the course of the preceding year.

Subscriptions are received for the support of this important charity, by the Treasurers, Messrs. C. Knight and Son.

It is worthy of remark that the town and neighbourhood of Windsor are mainly indebted for the establishment of these two admirable charities, to Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., a gentleman who, in 1818 and 1819, resided here, and whose exertions for the improvement of Windsor will long be remembered with respect and gratitude.

## THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.

This School was instituted under the patronage of her late Majesty, in 1784, for ten Girls to be maintained and educated for servants, by voluntary subscriptions. The original intention of maintenance has been somewhat departed from; but the increased number of scholars does not exceed twenty. This school has now a permanent endowed income of 50*l.* per annum. *See Appendix, C.*

## LADIES' CHARITY FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.

This charity was established in 1801, for the benefit of necessitous Lying-in Women, resident in the Borough of Windsor and the Parish of Clewer. It is supported by voluntary subscription, and an annual statement of its progress is made to the subscribers. By the last report to 31st December, 1823, it appeared that since its commencement in 1801, its benefits had been dispensed to 2071 women, and that 24 were then upon the list. The objects of the Charity are supplied with necessary assistance during the period of confinement, and pecuniary aid is generally afforded to the more necessitous.

Subscriptions in aid of its benevolent purposes are received by Messrs. Sharman and Son, and by Messrs. Millns and Brown, High-street.

## SAVINGS BANK.

A Provident Institution or Bank for Savings was established on the 29th April, 1816, under the

Patronage of her late Majesty and the Princesses, for the purpose of affording the lower classes of Windsor and its neighbourhood, a secure investment, with interest, for such savings as they might be able to accumulate from the produce of their industry. The principles upon which this Institution is founded and the rules for its governance, are similar to those of the Edinburgh and Winchester Savings Banks, and have been generally adopted in like Institutions throughout the Kingdom. As a proof of the feeling with which the establishment of this Bank was met by the classes for whose benefit it was alone intended, upwards of £60 was deposited in small sums on the first day of its opening, and, in the course of eight years from its formation, the aggregate deposits (including interest) have amounted to the sum of £32,914 3s. 11*d.*

The office of the Provident Institution, or Bank for Savings, in Church-lane, is open on Monday, from 12 to 2.

#### INSTITUTION FOR ASSISTING THE LABOURING CLASSES.

The Institution for assisting the Labouring Classes of Windsor and Clewer “by giving the industrious poor an opportunity of securing to themselves, by weekly deposits in the summer, additional advantages during that season of the year, when labour is not so readily obtained, and assistance is consequently more useful,” was established at Windsor, in 1820, upon the model of a similar one at Eton. The Mayor

of Windsor for the time being is President, and a managing Committee and Officers, selected from the most respectable inhabitants, are annually chosen to superintend the concerns of the Institution.

The principle upon which this Institution is conducted, besides being one of mutual assistance, appears to be that upon which all benevolent efforts for ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes in time of need should be grounded, namely, by giving the objects of it a continually increasing interest in the successful perseverance of their individual exertions. The scale of weekly contribution is fixed as follows :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Single persons to contribute	0	6
Two in family - - - -	1	0
Three and four - - -	1	6
Five and upwards - - -	2	0

This arrangement appears to have met with the decided approbation of those intended to be benefited by it; and the annual report of the managing Committee, on terminating the fourth season of their labours, presented a gratifying prospect of the flourishing state of the Institution, and gave the following summary of its beneficial operations and the number of contributors in the season then passed.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of the 1st class 65 families at 2 0 weekly	130	0	0	0	0
2nd 64 at 1 6	96	0	0	0	0
3rd 120 at 1 0	120	0	0	0	0
4th 31 single at 0 6	15	10	0	0	0

producing a total subscription of 361*l.* 10*s.* collected insensibly from 280 poor families, in the course of 20 weeks: which sum, with a proportionate addition from the subscriptions, would, during the ensuing winter, be distributed in weekly allowances of bread and coals, thereby affording a source of real comfort, unalloyed by the degradation of eleemosynary aid, to nearly eleven hundred industrious and deserving individuals. The distribution last year amounted to 545*l.*

The Committee anxious to secure the permanent duration of an institution, so well calculated in its effects to restore that moral feeling of independence which formerly characterised the labouring classes of this country, have by great exertion been enabled to invest a sum of 166*l.* 15*s.*, arising from a balance of honorary subscriptions and donations, in the public funds, in order to meet any extraordinary demand that might arise in the progress of the Institution; and in stating this, they have felt it their duty to appeal to the inhabitants generally, for the further assistance necessary to secure a beneficial result to their disinterested labours.

Subscriptions are received by the Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsbottom and Legh, bankers, by Mr. R. Sharman, the Secretary, and by the Members of the Committee.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN  
KNOWLEDGE.

The Windsor District Society for promoting

Christian Knowledge was established in 1814, for the purpose of supplying the indigent classes of the community with copies of the Holy Scriptures, and works of a religious tendency, at reduced prices. From the period of its commencement to this time (1824) it has been the means of distributing upwards of 3000 Bibles and Testaments, and nearly as many Prayer books, with a much larger number of Psalters, and other religious publications.

Subscriptions in aid of the purposes of this Society, are received by the Treasurer, John Secker, Esq., Thames-street.

#### BIBLE SOCIETY.

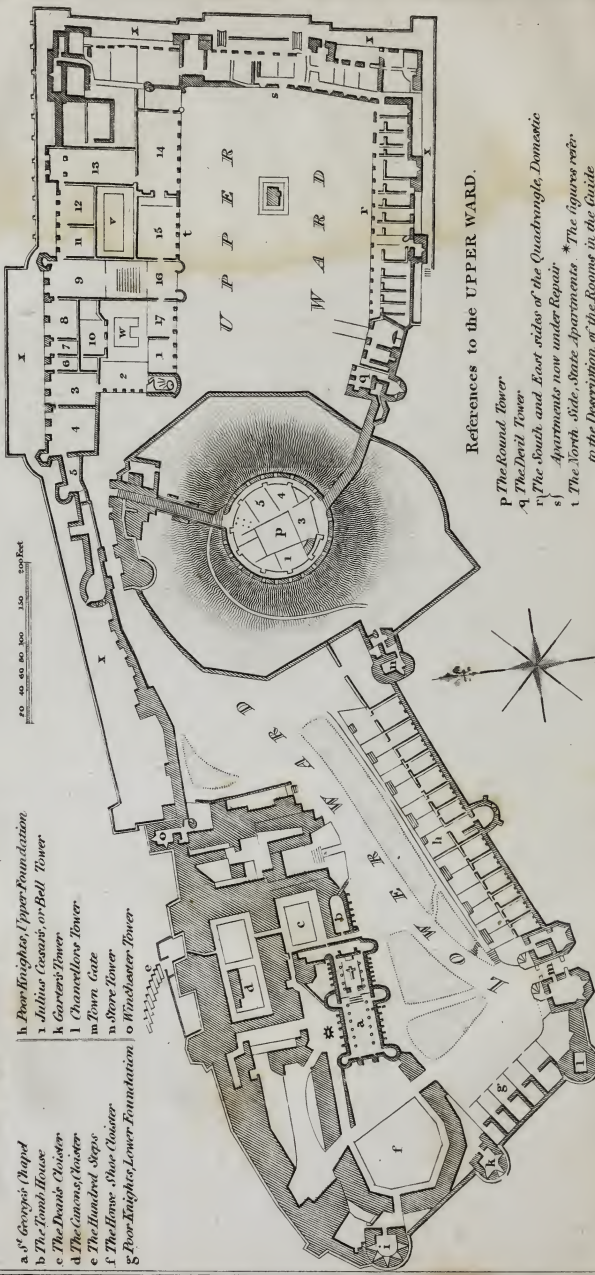
The Windsor and Eton Auxiliary Bible Society was established in 1817, under the patronage of several of the most distinguished residents of Windsor and its vicinity. It is supported by an annual subscription and donations, and the funds thereby arising have enabled it, since its formation, to remit to the Parent Society in London the sum of 700*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, for which it has received Bibles and Testaments for distribution to the amount of 256*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, leaving 443*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* to be appropriated to the general purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions in aid of the objects of this Society are received by the Treasurer, Sir John Chapman, Thames-street.



References to the LOWER WARD.

- a St George's Chapel
- b The Tomb House
- c The Dean's Cloister
- d The Cancels, Cloister
- e The Hundred Steps
- f The Horse Show Cloister
- g Poor Knights Lower Foundation
- h Poor Knights Upper Foundation
- i Julius Casars's, or Ball Tower
- k Garter's Tower
- l Chancellor's Tower
- m Town Gate
- n Store Tower
- o Winchester Tower



References to the UPPER WARD.

- p The Round Tower
- q The Devil Tower
- r The South and East sides of the Quadrangle, Domestic Apartments now under Repair
- s The North Side, State Apartments. \*The figures refer to the Description of the Rooms in the Guide
- v Horn Court
- w Brick Court
- x The Terrace

PLAN OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Walls & Storey 356 Street.



## CHAP. II.

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE CASTLE,  
AND  
NOTICE OF ITS PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

The erection of a Castle at Windsor, appears to have been commenced by the Norman Conqueror within a very short period after he had obtained possession of the throne of England, in accordance with the policy adopted by him for the preservation of his authority. There is little doubt that this structure, in common with a number of others that rapidly sprung up over the country, was not intended as a permanent royal residence, but as a strong hold whence his oppressive ordinances might be issued with effect, to the subjugated but still turbulent people; and to which his adventurous Normans might resort for safety, in the event of any important reverses in their hitherto successful career. It is therefore probable that it did not, in its infant state, possess either the conveniences or the magnificence of a building purposely erected for a kingly habitation, though as a mere fortress its dimensions were gigantic, the space enclosed by the walls being described in the Domesday survey as comprising half a Hide of land, a quantity equal to 50 acres.

It does not appear to have acquired the usual characteristics of a royal residence until a bout 1109

when Henry I. having “enlarged the Castle with many fair buildings,” and surrounded the whole with a strong wall and moat, removed thither from the Saxon Palace at Old Windsor, and, summoning around him his nobility, celebrated the feast of Pentecost, A. D. 1110, with great splendour and magnificence; and there also, in 1122, he solemnized his nuptials with his second Queen, Adelais, or Adelia, of Loraine.

Of the form of the ancient fortress, as erected by the Conqueror or improved by Henry I., we have now no record; but, from the circumstances mentioned, it would probably claim to be ranked amongst the most extensive and splendid of the Anglo-Norman Castles.

King John kept the feast of Christmas at Windsor, in 1212, and in 1215 he took refuge in the Castle against the growing power of the barons; nor did he quit the protection of its walls until the compact agreed to with his people, and confirmed by the signature of the Great Charter, at Runnemede, on the 15th of June, 1215, relieved him for a short time from the terror of their resentment, and the consequences of his own tyranny and insincerity.

Some idea of its strength, at this time, may be conceived from the fact that when, on the renewal of the war in 1216, the Castle was besieged by the barons with a numerous army, it was successfully defended against their repeated assaults by a garrison of only sixty knights and their followers, commanded by Inglehardt de Achie. Upon the accession of Henry III., who seems to have had a due sense of its

importance, he immediately added to its strength by erecting a new barbican or outwork on the west side; but in the troubles which followed the disputes between that monarch and his barons towards the close of his reign, we find Windsor Castle was delivered into their hands;—it was, however, shortly afterwards taken from them by surprise, by his son, Prince Edward, who immediately garrisoned it with foreign soldiers. By these mercenaries, the town under their protection was nearly destroyed, and the adjacent country greatly injured.

Edward I., with his Queen, Eleanor of Castile, appear to have resided chiefly at Windsor, where several of their children were born, and in the 5th year of the reign of this monarch (1276), a royal charter was granted to the town, by which it was declared a free borough, and several valuable privileges conferred upon its inhabitants.\*

Edward III., called from his birth place Edward of Windsor, manifested a particular attachment for his native town and Castle; and, with respect to the latter, the improvements made by this monarch extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric, which, with the exception of the three towers at the west end of the Lower Ward, was entirely taken down, and the chief part of the present structure erected upon its site.

Some singular particulars relating to the mode of procuring workmen and carriages are detailed in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter. We are there informed, "that the king granted his letters

\* See Chap. I. p. 2.

patent to certain surveyors, empowering them to *impress* as many hewers of stone, carpenters, and other artificers, as might be necessary to the due and honest performance of the great undertaking." These letters are dated the 23d of his reign. Four years after, two commissioners were appointed to provide stone, timber, lead, iron, &c. and privileged to seize carriages for the conveyance of the materials to Windsor.

In the year 1357, the celebrated William de Wykeham\* was appointed to superintend the works, with a *shilling* per day, and three shillings per week for his clerk. The conduct of the supervisor obtained the approbation of the monarch, who, in 1360, gave him complete authority over every thing connected with the castle, as well as the unlimited jurisdiction of the manors of Old and New Windsor. In the ensuing year the king issued writs to the sheriffs of several counties, directing them, under the penalty of 100*l.* to provide a certain number of workmen, and send them to Windsor within ten days, to be employed on the buildings at "the *King's wages*, as long as was necessary." "And because divers of these workmen did afterwards clandestinely leave Windsor, and were entertained by other persons upon greater wages, to

\* An anecdote of this distinguished architect, who was afterwards Bishop of Winchester, has been often related by historians. Having nearly finished the building of the castle, he caused the words, "Thys made Wykeham," to be inscribed on a stone in the inner wall of Winchester tower. This circumstance being reported, it excited the monarch's displeasure; and only the ambiguity of the sentence prevented the disgrace of Wykeham, who assured the king that it meant no more, than that the reputation he had acquired by erecting the castle had been the *making of him*.

the king's great damage and manifest retarding of his work," the sheriffs of London were ordered to make proclamation, that those persons who should presume to employ any of the fugitive artificers, should be dispossessed of *all* their property. The sheriffs were also directed to arrest the runaways, and commit them to Newgate.

For a year or two the raising of the building appears to have been pursued with great celerity; but a contagious disorder having destroyed many of the workmen, the king was a second time obliged to have recourse to writs, dated the 30th March, 1363; and his desire of completing the structure increasing with the delay occasioned by the fatal malady, the sheriffs were commanded, under twice the former penalty, to send to Windsor a stated number of skilful masons and diggers of stone by the following Easter. The next year the buildings were ready for glazing, and persons were appointed to purchase glass in every part of the country where it could be obtained. Twelve glaziers were at the same time ordered to be impressed and set to work at the king's wages. This year also many carriages were detained for the purpose of conveying the necessary materials.

From 1364 to 1370, the erection of the Castle seems to have proceeded with considerable rapidity, "upwards of 300 artificers being yearly impressed for the king's service;" from that time till the year 1375 this harsh measure seems to have been abandoned; and, as the monarch died in 1377, it is probable, from a view of the additions to the building in the succeeding reign, that at the above period the

architect had finished the king's palace, the hall of St. George, the apartments of the east and south sides of the Upper Ward, the Great Tower, the chapel of St. George, and the whole of the walls, their gates, towers, and battlements.

Many alterations and additional buildings have been made by the successors of this monarch. Edward IV. rebuilt and enlarged the beautiful chapel of St. George. Henry VII. vaulted the roof of the choir of that structure, and added the stately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings in the Upper Ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the Lower Ward, leading to the town. King Edward VI. began, and Queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Winkfield, into a fountain of curious workmanship in the Upper Court. Queen Elizabeth made a terrace-walk on the north side of the Castle, from whence is a delightful prospect of the Thames, Eton College, and a great number of fine seats dispersed over the adjacent country. When King Charles I. was removed from the Isle of Wight, whither he had made his escape from Hampton Court at the end of the year 1647, he was conveyed to Windsor, Hampton Palace being no longer considered as a place of sufficient security. On his arrival here his faithful domestics were dismissed; the regal ceremonies were ordered to be discontinued; and in the palace of his ancestors he was insulted and treated with the indignity of a captive in a public gaol. Under such circumstances, on January 19, 1648, he quitted Windsor Castle. Upon the restoration of Charles II. the Castle,

which had felt the dilapidating effects of the national convulsions under its late avaricious and lawless masters, was entirely repaired; the face of the Upper Court was changed; the windows, which were Gothic, and many of them small and irregular, were enlarged and made uniform; and the royal apartments completely furnished, and adorned with paintings. The original character of the building was however grossly violated by the introduction of that foreign style which was adopted for these repairs and alterations. One principal object of the tasteful and judicious improvements which are now executing, is to remove these defects, and to restore the whole edifice to the Gothic simplicity of the early architecture. Charles II. not only enlarged the terrace-walk made by Queen Elizabeth on the north side of the Castle, but carried a like terrace round the east and part of the south of it, and crowned the whole with a rampart of free-stone. This terrace extends 1870 feet in length, and may with justice be said to be the noblest walk in Europe.

Various alterations were made by succeeding princes; but the most considerable improvements were effected by his late Majesty, whose munificent plans for the embellishment of this structure far exceeded the designs of his predecessors. Under his direction the Chapel of St. George was completely repaired and decorated; and in the royal apartments, a variety of improvements, both in the architecture of the interior as well as the exterior, were projected. The object of his Majesty was to restore the Castle to an uniform Gothic appearance. In the partial completion of this object, the style was not merely

restored, but, as far the alterations have gone, was, in many points, materially improved. The building on the north side, called the Star Building, had been thought, in some particulars, more incongruous with the general character of the structure than any other part of the edifice; to obviate this remark, octagonal towers were built at the east and west angles, and an entrance made in the centre of the building, having a porch in a suitable style with the new windows.

The lamented illness of his late Majesty for a period of eleven years, suspended the improvements which had been so happily commenced under his auspices. Occasional repairs were, however, made, under the judicious management of the Board of Works, in most cases where the edifice was injured by dilapidation. At the period of the decease of George III., in 1820, there was a general belief amongst well-informed persons that a parliamentary grant would be applied for, for the repairs of Windsor Castle upon a large scale. Nothing, however, was done till the spring of 1823, at which time the building called Augusta Lodge was pulled down, and it became evident that its removal formed part of a plan for surrounding the Castle with pleasure grounds on the southern side, on the site of the royal lodges. An improvement of a much more important character was effected in the autumn of the same year, by pulling down the Queen's Lodge. This fabric had been erected by Sir William Chambers as a residence for his late Majesty; and it was for many years a matter of surprise that the King of England should live in a Lodge at the foot of his own palace. The apartments were



elegant and commodious, but the exterior reflected little credit upon the architect. By the removal of this edifice the fine views of the forest were thrown open to the hill, and the magnificent avenue of the Long Walk attained that object for which it must have been planted, namely, as a road to the Castle. To perfect this approach, it is still necessary that two houses in Park-street should be removed; the pertinacity of their proprietor prevents the immediate completion of this grand improvement.

The intention of his Majesty to make Windsor Castle his permanent residence became known in the summer of 1823; at which time a few inconsiderable repairs were made in the domestic apartments. The rooms on the ground floor on the eastern and southern sides of the quadrangle were prepared for the various officers of the establishment, and those on the first floor were fitted up for the occupation of the King and his visitors. His Majesty took possession of these apartments on Wednesday, the 1st of October, 1823, and his arrival at Windsor was hailed with rejoicings which indicated that the inhabitants properly felt that the event would constitute an era in the prosperity of Windsor.\*

His Majesty continued to reside in the Castle during the winter; and although the royal apartments were felt to be in many respects incommo-  
dious, yet the grandeur of the situation, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, confirmed his Majesty's choice of Windsor as his principal residence. Those who

\* For an account of the rejoicings which took place upon this occasion, see *Appendix, D.*

felt the national importance of preserving from decay this most important appendage of the British crown, were at length rejoiced to learn the determination of his Majesty's Government to apply a considerable sum of money to its repair and improvement. On the 22d of February, 1824, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in laying before the House of Commons the financial accounts of the country, made the following observations on Windsor Castle:—

“There is one object to which it is very desirable that some portion of this money should be applied; I allude to the grandest and proudest residence of our monarchs, Windsor Castle. Knowing, as I do, that the people of this country are from principle attached to monarchy—I mean constitutional monarchy—I am satisfied they will never consider it inconsistent with their interests, or repulsive to their feelings, to contribute to the repair and embellishment of that ancient, noble, and venerable structure. That structure stands in need of great repairs; and it is intended to make some addition to the demesne which encircles it. So far from seeking to have the expenditure contingent even on the King or on any one department, it is his Majesty's positive desire, and the determination of his Government, that, if sanctioned by Parliament, the whole superintendence shall be vested in a commission appointed for the purpose—a commission not to be selected with any supposed reference to the state of parties in this House, but composed of individuals of acknowledged honour and integrity, and whose character and qualifications will afford the fullest assurance of the perfect execution of the purposes. For this purpose, it is proposed that the sum of 150,000*l.* should this year be applied, and a similar sum for the next two years, making a total of 300,000*l.*”

During the period which elapsed between this

announcement and the fuller exposition of the plans with regard to Windsor, a great deal of discussion was excited as to the most proper mode of applying the sum demanded. The opposition to the grant was indeed slight; the people felt that the preservation and embellishment of this great relic of antiquity was a work in which every Englishman ought to have an interest. The representatives of the people knew that the ancient monuments of a country are amongst its best treasures, and that in upholding them they uphold the sentiments which are connected with those monuments. They knew besides that Windsor Castle was associated with some of the best recollections of England. The confidence which had been so generally felt in the correct taste and right feeling of his Majesty and his Government, was confirmed by the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 5th of April, on the occasion of moving for the grant. We extract from it so much as is necessary for the elucidation of the principles upon which the improvements will be conducted:—

“ He believed that every body who knew any thing of Windsor Castle, and of the apartments which were reserved in it for the private residence of the Sovereign, knew that they were in many respects inconvenient, and particularly in the want of communication which existed between them. At present the communication could only be kept open by cutting passages off from the different rooms, and so destroying the justness of their proportions. He was of opinion that nobody would assert, that in a palace which the Sovereign felt inclined to select for his residence, his ease and comfort ought to be set at nought, by refusing to supply him

with the funds which were necessary to promote them. Such was the first object to which this grant was to be applied. The Committee would see that, in order to give it full effect, it was material that a better access than now existed should be made from the King's private apartments to those which were called his State apartments. Honourable members must be aware that there were many parts of the Castle entirely reserved for purposes of state. There were apartments which had been known for centuries by the name of the King's State Rooms, and others that were equally well known by the name of the Queen's State Rooms. Between these rooms and those which the King usually occupied, it was only fitting that there should be direct and commodious communication. Now it was impossible for the King to go into the state apartments from his private apartments at present, without making a considerable detour, and without encountering several inconveniences, to which, for various reasons, he ought not to be subjected. To open a free communication between these distinct parts of the Castle, was the second object to which this sum of money would be applied. The third had also reference to the state apartments. Nobody would deny that they ought to be maintained with a degree of splendour that was becoming the sovereign who ruled over the country, and also the country over which he ruled. It was therefore proposed that a certain part of the grant should be applied to the embellishment and improvement of this part of the Castle. It was also not impossible that it might be advisable to make some alterations, though not to any great extent, in the exterior of the Castle. The Committee were aware that, at different periods, several alterations had been made in its exterior, and those not always consistent with the age and character of the pile, or conducive to the convenience of those who occupied it. It might perhaps be as well, now that they were occupied in repairing and beautifying this venerable structure, to remove the unsightly alterations

which ignorance and bad taste had made in it. The Committee were aware that there had already been a removal of certain buildings reserved for the residence of certain Officers of State, which, though not belonging to the Castle, were placed directly before it. The buildings to which he alluded ran across the Long Walk, intercepted the view over it, and were one of the greatest eye-sores that could be well imagined to any person who was anxious to obtain a distinct view of Windsor Castle. It had therefore been thought advisable to remove them altogether. Besides these buildings, there were others which were objectionable as deformities in themselves, and still more objectionable as deformities growing upon that otherwise beautiful structure. Now as there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of removing buildings so incongruous, he trusted there would also be no difference as to the mode of effecting that removal. Some of these buildings, he must inform the Committee, were the property of private individuals, and must be purchased before they could be removed. One of the objects of the grant would therefore be the purchase of these buildings, to which he thought that nobody would be averse who felt at all interested in the beauty of the Castle. The same observation would also apply to the purchase of certain portions of land, which were necessary to the improvement of the domain of Windsor Park. There were at present several detached portions of ground in the hands of private individuals, which were completely surrounded by the Park, and which it would be a great improvement to add to it. These portions of ground were adjacent to the Long Walk. Every body knew that that Walk was the most majestic avenue in the world, and yet there were individuals possessed of ground on both sides of it, who could, at any moment, destroy its grandeur, by erecting houses, or streets of houses, upon it. Those individuals he knew were willing to part with their property for a suitable remuneration ; and if the Committee should be

of opinion that the domain of Windsor Park ought to be improved, he did not know of any method by which it could be better improved, than by purchasing such portions of land as had just been described."

The mode in which the grant should be expended is self-evident to all who know any thing of the localities of the place; and the consonance, therefore, of the principles of the preceding remarks, with the previous conceptions which are derived from historical evidence and personal observation, is an ample proof that the appropriation of the grant will be at once honourable to the King and the nation. The first point required in the repairs of the Castle is to make it a comfortable residence for the monarch of the first country of the world. The domestic apartments are, as in most ancient castles, small and ill-arranged, adapted to no modern notions of comfort, and evidently patched up, in many instances, for mere temporary purposes. These must be enlarged and remodelled, and their decoration should be, what it is not at present, in a style suited to the external character of the edifice. Again, the state apartments are connected with the domestic part of the edifice by dark and inconvenient passages, and the apartments themselves are finished in the wretched French taste that prevailed in the time of Charles II. The approaches to the north side, in which these state rooms are situated, should be ample and convenient, and the apartments themselves, or such as are required for the exercise of the royal functions, should be adorned in a style of regal splendour which might

carry back the mind to those days when the Edwards and Henries sat here amongst their peers. Again, the external alterations of King Charles, who brought the vices and the fashions of France to disgrace his native soil, are in the worst possible style. His late Majesty did much to restore the pure Gothic character of the building; and the windows by which, in many parts, he replaced the unmeaning ones which Charles introduced, should serve as the model for completing all the fronts in one uniform and appropriate manner. The neglect of Windsor, under several reigns, has caused all sorts of trespasses and nuisances under and within the very walls of the Castle. Remove these excrescences as far as possible, and thus restore its true character of a palace and a fortress—the ancient seat of chivalry and magnificence—the spot where the Talbots jostled and the Surreys sung. Lastly, prevent those nuisances in future, and secure to the monarch that privacy which every English gentleman wishes to have, and which an English king ought not to be deprived of, by laying out the grounds about the Castle in gardens such as should belong to such a palace. Much of all this will, we believe, be done, and no more. We do not expect to see introduced at Windsor any architectural innovation, which would be here ten times more glaring and offensive than in any other situation. We are confident that the tasteful mind of the King will at once see what ought to be done, and that, amongst his other illustrious distinctions, he will merit that of being the *Restorer* of Windsor.

The grant was carried without opposition, except

as to a matter of form. The commissioners appointed for the superintendence of the works were the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Charles Long, and Mr. Baring. Several of the most distinguished architects in the country entered into a competition for this most interesting and important work. The plans of Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt were, however, finally decided upon by the Commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty. It would be premature to enter into a detail of the projected improvements; we may, however, venture to state, that the commodiousness of the apartments on the eastern and southern sides of the quadrangle will be secured by carrying a corridor round the sides of the court, that the roofs will be raised throughout the building, that the battlements will acquire a more uniform and imposing character, and that a new tower will be built on the southern side, between which and the Beacon or York Tower, the entrance to the quadrangle from the Long Walk will be formed. Of this tower his Majesty laid the first stone, without public ceremony, on the 12th of August: it bears the following inscription:—

GEORGE THE FOURTH,  
By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, and Defender  
of the Faith,  
Laid this corner-stone of a new entrance  
To his Castle at Windsor,  
Which has been, for upwards of seven centuries,  
The residence of his royal predecessors,  
On the sixty-second anniversary of his birth-day,  
August 12, 1824.  
JEFFREY WYATVILLE, architect.



## CHAP. III.

## THE UPPER WARD ;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE  
APARTMENTS.

THE Upper Ward is a spacious court, forming an irregular quadrangle, having on the west side, the Keep, or Round Tower; on the north, the state apartments of the Castle, St. George's Hall, and the Royal Chapel; and on the east and south sides, the King's private apartments.

Nearly in the centre of the square is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, executed by Strada in 1679. Three sides of the pedestal are enriched with designs in basso relievo, by Gibbons, consisting of figures, foliage, the royal cipher, &c.; and upon a shield on the east side is engraved a Latin inscription, to the following effect:—

Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, CHARLES II. the best of kings, in the year of our Lord, 1680.

Beneath the pedestal is a water engine of peculiar construction, designed by Sir Samuel Morland, master mechanist to Charles II., for the purpose of supplying the palace with water, from Blackmoor Park, near Winkfield. This machine is not now used, the Castle

being supplied from the Thames, with far greater convenience, by means of a powerful engine at a short distance from the town.

---

**THE STATE APARTMENTS.**—This magnificent suite of rooms was formerly approached by a vestibule of the Grecian order, with Ionic columns and intervening circular niches, decorated with antique busts. This led to the grand staircase, which, with an adjoining one called the back staircase, were painted by Sir James Thornhill, with designs from the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid. The whole of this incongruous entrance to the principal apartments of a Gothic structure has been removed, and in the space occupied by it, a superb vestibule and staircase, of a character in perfect unison with the original building, was erected by his late Majesty.

The length from the entrance to the foot of the staircase is 45 feet, exclusive of the porch. The breadth of the vestibule is 28 feet, divided by clustered columns into a centre and side aisles, and the extent of the whole in a right line is 108 feet. On each side are four large and three smaller niches for the reception of statues, the canopies of which are extremely rich and florid. The ascent consists of one flight of 34 steps, having its height relieved by a broad landing in the centre, and terminating in a spacious gallery, which continues round three sides, and connects the several apartments. The balustrade is composed of bronze, with massive bases and capitals of polished brass; and at the head of the stairs, over the folding doors of the King's Drawing Room, are

the royal arms in artificial stone, and, on each side, three demi-angels supporting shields with the arms of former British monarchs. The height of the staircase is 99 feet, exclusive of an octagonal lantern, which forms on the outside an embattled tower. Clusters of slender filleted columns occupy the angles of the staircase, and support a vaulting of rich fan-work, beautifully designed and ornamented with tracery, and terminating with the royal arms and date (1801), encircled with the garter, in the centre of the Lantern Tower; the whole producing, by its loftiness and character, an effect peculiarly airy and magnificent.

The public are now admitted to the State Apartments by a small private staircase in the tower at the north-west angle of the great court, and the rooms are shown in the following order:—

## I.

### THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling of this room Britannia is represented in the person of Catharine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II., who is seated in a triumphal car, drawn by Swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c.; with other decorations, heightened with gold. The chandeliers and glasses in this apartment are extremely magnificent.

A capital picture, by Sir William Beechy, of his late Majesty reviewing the 3d and 10th regiments of Dragoons, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and

attended by the Generals, Sir William Fawcett, Dundas, and Goldsworthy, was formerly placed in this room, but has been removed on account of an alteration in the form of the windows ;—the following paintings now occupy the three sides\* :—

1. Whole-length Portrait of James Duke of York, afterwards King James II.	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	N
2. Anne, Duchess of York, daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, and afterwards Queen of England	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	N
3. Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.	<i>Van Somer.</i>	N
4. Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of Charles I.	<i>Vandyke.</i>	N
5. William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) when a boy	<i>Honthorst.</i>	N
7. Frederick Henry Prince of Orange (father of the above)	<i>Honthorst.</i>	E
6. A Landscape	<i>Zuccarelli.</i>	E
8. A ditto, the Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca	<i>Zuccarelli.</i>	W

## II.

### THE BALL ROOM.

On the ceiling of this room King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. Over the head of Andromeda is inscribed “ *Europa Britannicus ;*” and

\* The pictures throughout the several apartments are described as they are placed on the east, west, north, or south sides ; and the figure prefixed to each shows the order in which they are pointed out by the person who exhibits them.

on the shield of Perseus is "*Perseus Britannicus*;" and Mars, attended by the Pagan deities, offers the olive branch. On the cornice is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the Four Seasons, and the Signs of the Zodiac: the whole heightened with gold.

Four large glasses with massive silver frames, and magnificent tables and chandeliers, in a corresponding style and of the same material, distinguish this apartment.

The paintings are,

1. Duke of Hamilton	<i>Hanneman.</i>	S
2. The Princesses, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, playing in a garden	<i>Copley.</i>	S
3. Judith with the Head of Holo- fernes	<i>Guido.</i>	E
5. Countess of Carlisle	<i>Vandyke.</i>	E
4. Duchess of Richmond	<i>Vandyke.</i>	E
6. Head, in imitation of Rembrandt	<i>Gainsborough.</i>	E
8. Countess of Dorset	<i>Vandyke.</i>	E
7. Madame de St. Croix	<i>Vandyke.</i>	E
9. A Magdalen	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	E
10. Her Majesty (Queen Charlotte), the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York	<i>Ramsey.</i>	N
11. Earl of Pembroke	<i>Van Somer.</i>	N

### III.

#### THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

On the ceiling is represented an assembly of the Deities; the whole is intermixed with trophies and flowers, heightened with gold. In this room are also two silver chandeliers, a glass, and a massive silver table from Hanover; the chandeliers, as well as those in the preceding apartment, weigh each about 120lbs.

The paintings are,

1. Whole length Portrait of Henry,  
Earl of Surrey \* (over the entrance)

*Holbein.*

s

\* This accomplished nobleman, almost the last star of English chivalry, and amongst the first restorers of English poetry, was several times imprisoned in Windsor Castle. His description of his feelings during imprisonment present such a curious illustration of the manners of the age, as well as the peculiar features of this kingly fortress, that our readers will excuse the digression :—

So cruel prison how could betide, alas!  
 As proud Windsor ! where I, in lust and joy,  
 With a king's son my childish years did pass  
 In greater feast than Priam's son of Troy :  
 Where each sweet place returns a place full sower !  
 The large green courts, where we were wont to hove,  
 With eyes cast up unto the Maiden's tower,  
 And easy sighs, such as folk draw in love :  
 The stately seats, the ladies bright of hue,  
 The dances short, long tales of great delight,  
 With words and looks that tygers could but rue ;  
 Where each of us did plead the other's right :  
 The palm-play, where, dispoiled for the game,  
 With dazed eyes, oft we by gleams of love  
 Have miss'd the ball, and got sight of our dame,  
 To bait her eyes that kept the leads above :  
 The gravel ground, with sleeves tied on the helm,  
 On foaming horse, with swords and friendly hearts ;  
 With cheer as though one should another whelm ;  
 Where we have fought and chased oft with darts.  
 The wild forest, the clothed holts with green,  
 With reins ahaled, and swift ybreathed horse,  
 With cry of hounds, and merry blasts between,  
 Where we did chace the fearful hart of force.  
 O place of bliss ! renewer of my woes !  
 Give me account where is my noble fere,  
 Whom in thy walls thou dost each night enclose  
 To other leefe, but unto me most dear.

2. The Apostles Peter, James, and John	<i>Caravaggio.</i>	E
4. Portrait of Lady Digby	<i>Vandyke.</i>	E
5. Portraits of De Bray and his Family	<i>De Bray.</i>	E
6. Pilate delivering up Christ	<i>Schiavoni.</i>	W
7. Landscape, the Finding of Moses	<i>Zuccarelli.</i>	W
3. Portraits of Killigrew and Carey, Jesters to King Charles II.	<i>Vandyke.</i>	W
8. to 13. Six Landscapes	<i>Zuccarelli.</i>	W

## IV.

## THE QUEEN'S STATE BEDCHAMBER.

This room was thought too small, and has been lately enlarged to twice its former length, as may be seen by the painted ceiling, the old part of which still remains, and represents the story of Endymion and Diana. On the new part of the ceiling is Jupiter giving the bow to Diana, by Rigaud.

In this room is a beautiful amber cabinet;—and it is remarkable for the collection of portraits of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II., viz:—

1. Lady Sunderland	}	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	W
2. Countess of Northumberland			
3. Countess of Rochester			
4. Countess de Grammont			
5. Duchess of Richmond			
6. Duchess of Cleveland			
7. Duchess of Somerset			
8. Lady Byron	}	<i>Huysman.</i>	W
9. Mrs. Nott			
10. Mrs. Lawson	}	<i>Wissing.</i>	W
11. Countess of Ossory			
12. Mrs. Middleton	}	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	W
13. Lady Denham			
14. Lady Whitmore			

15. to 28. Are thirteen small Portraits of Ladies of the Court of Charles II. (names unknown) from originals of Vandyke and Lely	<i>Russell.</i>	W
44. to 47. Four Views in Italy	<i>Carlo Veres.</i>	W
31-2. A pair of Landscapes	<i>Bamboccio.</i>	S
33. Portrait of the Duchess of Orleans	<i>Spatillo.</i>	S
34. Portrait of William Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	S
29. Charity	<i>Carlo Cignani.</i>	E
30. A Holy Family, (from Raphael)	—————	E
35. A Singing Party (candlelight)	<i>Schalken.</i>	E
36. Cupid and Psyche	<i>Lazarini.</i>	E
37. The Continnence of Scipio	<i>Sebastian Ricci.</i>	E
38. Whole-length Portrait of Lacy the Comedian, in three characters	<i>Wright.</i>	E
39. A Bohemian Family	<i>Pordenone.</i>	E
40. Vulcan delivering the Armour of Achilles to Thetis	<i>Balestra.</i>	E
41. Achilles presented to the Centaur	<i>Balestra.</i>	E
42. A Landscape, Boscobel Wood	<i>Streeter.</i>	E
43. A Christ, the Virgin, St. Luke, and St. Ignatius	<i>Tintoret.</i>	E

## V.

## THE QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

The ceiling of this apartment has been painted by Mr. Wyatt, from subjects derived from the History of St. George, and the following pictures surround the room.

1. Portrait of Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Gloucester	<i>Gainsborough.</i>	E
2. Portrait of Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz	<i>De Voog.</i>	E
3. Portrait of Mrs. Delany	<i>Opie.</i>	E



- |  |   |                     |   |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| 4. Portrait of Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz  | } | <i>De Voog.</i>     | s |
| 5. Portrait of a Duke of ditto   |   |                     |   |
| 6. Portrait of a Duchess of ditto  |   |                     |   |
| 7. Whole-length portrait of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte                                  | } | <i>Gainsborough</i> | s |
| 8. Whole-length portrait of Princess Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, sister of Queen Charlotte |   |                     |   |
| 9. Whole-length portrait of Prince Ernest, brother of Queen Charlotte                          | } | <i>De Voog.</i>     | s |
| 10.-12. Two other portraits of Dukes of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and one Duchess                 |   |                     |   |

At the north west corner of this chamber is a small closet, in which are deposited the banners of France, consisting of gold fleur-de-lys upon a white ground, annually delivered at the Castle, on the 2d of August, by the successive Dukes of Marlborough, being the tenure by which they hold the magnificent domain and palace of Blenheim. The paintings in this closet are completely hidden by the accumulated banners suspended round it.

## VI.

## THE KING'S DRESSING ROOM.

This apartment has been considerably enlarged; the ceiling, which exhibited the fable of Jupiter and Leda, removed, and the more appropriate legend of St. George and the Dragon, by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, now supplies its place. The hangings of scarlet cloth, encircled with gold mouldings, display, with admirable effect, the following paintings:

2. St. Sebastian	<i>Guido.</i>	E
3. The Angels Appearing to the Shepherds	<i>Poussin.</i>	E
10. Portrait of William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.	<i>Wissing.</i>	E
18. Whole-length Portrait of Edward VI.	<i>Holbein.</i>	E
19. Portrait of the Duke of Norfolk	<i>Holbein.</i>	E

The two latter pictures are fine specimens of the elaborate finishing and brilliant colouring of this admirable master.

20. The Last Supper (a sketch)	<i>Rubens.</i>	E
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This most spirited sketch is deformed by the anachronism of a pair of spectacles on the nose of a principal figure; but as a whole it is worthy of this great master.

24. St. John	<i>Carlo Maratti.</i>	E
25. St. Catherine	<i>Correggio.</i>	E
26. A Head	<i>Denner.</i>	E
27. A Dutch Fair	<i>Breughel.</i>	E
28. A Woman Reading	<i>Correggio.</i>	E
29. St. Peter delivered from Prison	<i>Steenwick.</i>	E
30. A Head	<i>Denner.</i>	E
31. Portrait of Anne Duchess of York	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	E
12. A Head	<i>Parmegiano.</i>	S
13. Head of Erasmus	<i>Penn.</i>	S
14. Portrait of Martin Luther	<i>Holbein.</i>	S
15. A Head	<i>Raphael.</i>	S
16. The Garden of Eden	<i>Breughel.</i>	S
17. A Landscape	<i>Swanefelde.</i>	S
1. The Misers	<i>Quintin Matsys.</i>	W

This painting has long been an object of universal interest, and has been oftener copied than any other picture in the royal collection. Independent of its merits of powerful delineation of character and brilliant colouring, there is a romantic story attached to it, which irresistibly attracts us to the performance. The painter, it is said, was a humble blacksmith, who became in love with an artist's daughter; she despised his occupation; to raise himself to that equality which might win her, he devoted himself to painting. This picture obtained the triumph of his hopes with his mistress! The inscription on the monument of Matsys, at Antwerp, confirms this statement of his genius and perseverance.

21. A Girl playing on the Virginals	<i>Mieris.</i>	W
4. A Woman watering Flowers	<i>Gerard Dow.</i>	W

5. A Head of the Virgin	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>	W
6. Head of the Saviour	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>	W
8. The Agony in the Garden	<i>Poussin.</i>	W
9. Portrait of St. Catherine	<i>Leonardo da Vinci.</i>	W
7. A Nymph and Satyr	<i>Albano.</i>	
11. Portrait of Mary Princess of Orange, afterwards Queen	<i>Wissing.</i>	W
32. Portrait of James Duke of York (her father)	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	W

In this room is a rich inlaid cabinet, which was used as a writing desk by William III.

## VII.

## THE KING'S CLOSET.

The hangings of this room are of scarlet cloth and gold, and the subject of the ceiling, which has been lately painted by Mr. Wyatt, is the Infancy of St. George. The paintings are,

1. George, Prince of Denmark	<i>Kneller.</i>	W
2. Portrait of John Malderus, Bishop of Antwerp	<i>Vandyke.</i>	W
3. Portrait of James Duke of York	<i>Russell.</i>	W
4. Portrait of Holstoff, a German merchant	<i>Holbein.</i>	W
5. A Holy Family, from Titian	<i>Teniers.</i>	W
6. Portrait of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.	<i>Vandyke.</i>	W
10. Portrait of Charles II.	<i>Russell.</i>	W
14. The Daughter of Herodias with the Head of St. John	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>	S
15. Head of St. Catherine	<i>Domenichino.</i>	S
16. A Magdalen	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>	S
7. Portrait of John Duke of Marlborough	<i>Dahl.</i>	E
8. Portraits of Titian and a Venetian Noble	<i>Titian.</i>	E
9. A Head (Age)	<i>Holbein.</i>	E
11. A Head (Youth)	<i>Holbein.</i>	E

- |  |                         |   |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| 12. A Holy Family                                    | <i>Garofalo.</i>        | E |
| 13. The Virgin and Child                             | <i>David Teniers.</i>   | E |
| 17. The Virgin teaching the Infant<br>Christ to Read | <i>Guercino.</i>        | E |
| 18. The Death of Cleopatra                           | <i>Guido.</i>           | E |
| 20. Silence (a Sleeping Infant)                      | <i>Annibal Caracci.</i> | E |

Engravings from these two admired pictures were made by Sir Robert Strange.

- |                          |               |   |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| 19. The Virgin and Child | <i>Guido.</i> | E |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|

This, which is one of the most pleasing pictures in the royal collection, has been exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi.

- |  |                           |   |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 21.-22. Heads of St. Peter and St.<br>Paul | <i>Guercino.</i>          | E |
| 23. A Head                                 | <i>Leonardo da Vinci.</i> | E |
| 24.-25 A Pair of Landscapes                | <i>P. Wouvermans.</i>     | E |
| 26. Portrait of the Countess of<br>Desmond | <i>Rembrandt.</i>         | E |
| 27.-28. The Holy Family, a pair            | <i>after Raphael.</i>     | E |

## VIII.

### THE COUNCIL ROOM,

#### FORMERLY THE KING'S STATE BEDCHAMBER.

The ceiling displays Charles II., habited in the Robes of the Garter, seated on a throne under a canopy, supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, and attended by figures personating the four quarters of the earth, who are pressing forward to pay their homage. The hangings are of crimson, with gilded mouldings. Upon a pier table, on the south side of the room, is a fine cast, from the antique, in bronze, of a boy drawing a thorn from his foot. The paintings are as follow :

- |  |                      |   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| 1. Cupid shaving his Bow                         | <i>Parmegiano.</i>   | W |
| 2. Portrait of the Duke of Savoy                 | <i>Sir A. Moore.</i> | W |
| 3. Portrait of an Officer of the<br>Pope's Guard | <i>Parmegiano.</i>   | W |

- |   |                         |   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 4. Whole-length Portrait of George III.   | <i>Dupont.</i>          | W |
| 5. Portrait of the Emperor, Charles V.  | <i>after Titian.</i>    | W |
| 6. Prince Rupert  | <i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>  | W |
| 7. Henry, Duke of Gloucester  | <i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>  | W |
| 8. Portrait of Charles II, when a boy   | <i>Vandyke.</i>         | S |
| 9. Charles the First's Children   | <i>Vandyke.</i>         | S |
| This picture, which was purchased by his late Majesty of Lord Portmore, is generally regarded as one of the finest works of this master.  |                         |   |
| 10. Jacob's Departure from Laban  | <i>F. Laura.</i>        | S |
| 11.-12. Two Views of Windsor Castle   | <i>Vosterman.</i>       | S |
| These landscapes are curious, as they exhibit the features of this royal abode before the addition of a part of the terrace, and while the building retained something of its original character of a fortress. |                         |   |
| 13. St. John  | <i>after Correggio.</i> | S |
| 14. Whole-length of Queen Elizabeth, when Princess  |                         | E |
| 15. Portrait of the Queen of James I.   | <i>Jansen.</i>          |   |
| 16. Portrait of Catharine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II.   | <i>Lely.</i>            | E |
| 17. Whole-length of the late Duke of York, in the habit of the Order of the Garter  | <i>Dance.</i>           | E |
| 18. Whole-length of the Princess Mary, daughter of James II. when young, (as Diana)   | <i>Lely.</i>            | E |

## IX.

## THE KING'S DRAWING ROOM.

The principal division of the ceiling represents Charles II., seated on a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the sun, and attended by various allegorical figures, allusive of his restoration. In another part are painted the Labours of Hercules;—and the border

of the whole is enriched with flowers and fruit, beautifully heightened with gold. The apartment has been recently fitted up with great elegance, and possesses a magnificent glass, of English manufacture, of 11 feet by 6. The chandeliers are extremely splendid; and the carving which adorns the chimney pieces, is by Gibbons.

The paintings are,

- |   |                         |   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1. The Virgin and Child                                     | <i>after Correggio.</i> | W |
| 2. St. John   | <i>after Correggio.</i> | W |
| 4. Portrait of Father Couplet, a Jesuit Missionary in China | <i>Kneller.</i>         | W |

This picture is universally designated "The Converted Chinese." It is considered the best work of Kneller, and was thought to be so by the painter himself.

- |                                  |                           |   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 5. Perseus and Andromeda         | <i>Guido.</i>             | W |
| 6. Venus Attiring                | <i>Guido.</i>             | W |
| 3. A Holy Family                 | <i>Rubens.</i>            | S |
| 10. The Martyrdom of St. Stephen | <i>Rottenhamer.</i>       | S |
| 7. Augustus consulting the Sybil | <i>Pietro di Cortona.</i> | E |
| 9. The Battle of Nordlingen      | <i>Rubens.</i>            | E |

This spirited picture was hastily painted as a decoration for a triumphal arch.

- |                             |                       |   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 8. The Offering of the Magi | <i>Lucca Jordana.</i> | E |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|

By the lofty folding doors, at the south side of this apartment, we approach the grand staircase, described in page 44.

## X.

### THE KING'S STATE BEDCHAMBER.

The Banquet of the Gods, is the subject of the ceiling, and a great variety of fish and fowl is represented on several parts of the coving. The exquisite carvings, by Gibbons, which were a principal

decoration of the apartment, have been removed to Hampton Court, and draperies of plain scarlet cloth supply their place. In a recess at the west end of this room is a state bed belonging to Queen Anne; and upon beaufets, ranged around the apartment, are some curious articles in porcelain, which also belonged to her. Under a window at the west-end is a superb cabinet of amber. The following are the subjects of the paintings :

2. Hunting the Wild Boar	<i>Snyders.</i>	N
5. Sampson betrayed to the Philistines	<i>after Vandyke.</i>	N
6. A Mathematician	<i>Spagnoletto.</i>	N
7. The Apotheosis of the Princes Octavius and Alfred	<i>West.</i>	N
8. A Preceptor and his Pupil	<i>Bassano.</i>	N
9. The Expulsion of Heresy	<i>Tintoret.</i>	N

A fine allegorical picture.

10. Portrait of Mary Duchess of York	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	N
11. Peter the Great, of Russia	<i>Kneller.</i>	W
12. Whole-length of Mary Queen of Scotland	<i>Jannette.</i>	E

A curious picture on board. A representation of her death occupies one portion of the back ground.

4. Portrait of Anne Duchess of York	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	E
1. A piece of Still Life	<i>Kalf.</i>	E
3. Whole-length portrait of Bridget Holmes, Housemaid at the Castle, 1686	<i>Unknown.</i>	S

Returning from hence through the King's Drawing Room, a door at the north-west angle conducts us to

## XI.

### THE KING'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling is a lively allegory of the re-establish-

ment of the Church of England on the Restoration of Charles II., in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity; Religion is represented as triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cherubs from the church: all of them are represented with great effect, and highly finished.

The furniture, paintings, and embellishments (except the ceiling) of this room, are all new; every part of them in the most superb style: the cornice and mouldings are highly gilt; the hangings of rich blue silk, with beautiful embroidered borders; the canopy and chair extremely magnificent; and the chimney-piece, tables, glasses, and chandeliers, all in a similar style of splendour.

The paintings are by B. West, Esq. wherein he has happily celebrated some of the principal glories of the immortal Edward III.\* These paintings were executed in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789; and are as follow:—

#### 1. The Surrender of Calais to Edward III.

w

\* “The seven historical pieces in the King’s Audience Chamber, at Windsor Castle, of the wars of Edward III., by the late Mr. West, in the heraldic and martial costume of the figures are almost faultless. Perhaps the black armour assigned to the heroic Prince of Wales, and the plumed armour of the King of Bohemia, which lies at his feet, are the only circumstances to which the critical antiquary could object. We happen to be acquainted with a fact connected with these pictures: their historical accuracy is attributable to the friendly aid of Sir Isaac Heard, who was constantly at the elbow of the artist; and thus they may be regarded as the joint composition of the first painter and herald of our days—a communion of labour alike creditable to the memory of both.”—*Quarterly Review*, No. LX. Art. “Meyrick on Ancient Armour.”



2. An entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais. w
3. The passage of Edward III. over the Somme. w
4. The Interview between the King and his victorious Son, the Black Prince, after the Battle of Cressy, in 1346. s
5. The Battle of Poitiers, in which Edward the Black Prince took King John and his Son Philip prisoners. s
6. The first Installation of the Order of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel e
7. The Battle of Neville's Cross, wherein David King of Scotland was taken prisoner by Queen Philippa, whilst her Royal Consort, Edward III. was besieging Calais. e

## XII.

## KING'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling is painted, in a most masterly style, a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to the four Quarters of the World, who are introduced by Neptune. Fame, with a branch of olive in her left hand, and a trumpet in her right, is sounding the glory of the Prince; and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and other evil Genii. Over the canopy, Justice is shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his river Nymphs; the star of Venus, and the following label, '*Sydus Carolinum.*' At the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a sea car, drawn by tritons and nymphs. The ground and manner of finishing this ceiling are the same as those we have before mentioned.

In this apartment there were four of the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael, which are now moved to Hampton Court.

The paintings are,

1. Prometheus, chained to the rock, (over the door)	<i>Young Palma.</i>	W
2. Charles II.	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>	W
3. James II.	<i>Sir P. Lely</i>	S
4. Queen Mary	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>	S
5. King William	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>	S
6. Queen Ann	<i>after Ditto.</i>	S
7. King George I.	<i>Ditto.</i>	S
8. Queen Caroline	<i>Zeenan.</i>	S
9. King George II.	<i>Zeenan.</i>	E
10. Duns Scotus	<i>Spagnoletto.</i>	E

A posthumous portrait of "the Subtle Doctor," painted by an artist who delighted in gloomy subjects. The emaciated features of the student have doubtless given rise to the traditional absurdity with which visitors are amused, when directed to this picture by the attendant.

### XIII.

#### KING'S GUARD CHAMBER.

The ceiling is admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours, and represents, in one compartment, Peace and Plenty; in another Mars and Minerva; in the centre is a figure of Mars, surrounded with the trophies of war.

In this room the Knights of the Garter, in the absence of the Sovereign, dine at an installation.

The magazine of arms and warlike instruments, deposited in this spacious room, were ingeniously disposed in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master gunner of the castle, and among the coats of mail, is that of the renowned Edward the Black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall. In this chamber is now deposited the tri-coloured banner, by the annual delivery of which the Duke of Wel-

lington and his descendants are to hold the princely fief, granted him by the nation, for his eminent services at the battle of Waterloo. The paintings are,

Charles XI. King of Sweden, on horseback,	<i>Wyck.</i>	E
Eight views of Battles, Sieges, &c.	<i>Rugendas.</i>	W

## XIV.

## ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

This magnificent apartment, 108 feet in length, and allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

In a large oval, in the centre of the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order, attended by personifications of England, Scotland and Ireland; with their various attributes allegorically displayed; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head, and on each side of the monarch are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace. In the same oval is Regal Government, supported by Religion and Eternity; Justice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction; and among the evil Genii the painter is said to have introduced the Earl of Shaftesbury, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels. Nearer the throne is an octagon, in which is St. George's cross, encircled with the garter, within a radiated star, supported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

and surrounded by the Muses, and other embellishments expressive of the grandeur of the Order.

In the lower compartment of the ceiling, over the music gallery, is the collar of the Order of the Garter, supported by Cupids, and encompassed with a variety of characters emblematic of this most illustrious order of knighthood.

On the north side of this superb chamber is painted the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. founder of the Order, who is seated at the upper end, receiving John King of France, and David King of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car, in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has closed the procession with the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a lady distributing flowers; and a scene from Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In the last part of the group he has humourously introduced himself, in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the east end of the hall was the Sovereign's throne, the ascent to which was by five steps of fine marble; in addition to which five more were painted in great perfection. Above those was a large canopy and drapery; on the latter of which was represented St. George encountering the Dragon. Under this was a painting of King William, in the habit of the Order of the Garter; and on a part of the drapery this inscription,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM

The canopy on the cove of the ceiling and upper part of the wall still remain; but King William, St. George, and the lower part of the painting, have given way to modern improvement.

At the west end of the hall is a noble music gallery, finely carved and gilt, supported by four gigantic black slaves, beautifully carved in wood.

Over the music gallery is the following inscription :

Antonius Verrio, Neapolitanus,  
Non ignobili stirpe natus,  
Augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi  
Et Sancti Georgii,  
Molem hanc Fœlicissima Manu  
Decoravit.

In English thus :—

Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan, born of a noble race, ornamented with a most happy hand this large pile of building, of the most Noble King Charles the Second, and St. George.

By a door under this gallery, we enter

## XV.

### ST. GEORGE'S, OR THE KING'S CHAPEL.

The ceiling is decorated with a masterly and striking representation of the Resurrection of our Saviour, accompanied by a numerous host of angels. At the west end, Mary Magdalen is seen weeping on the outside of the sepulchre; and on each side, on the cornice, are the Roman soldiers.

In this chapel divine service was performed every morning, during his late Majesty's summer residence, at 8 o'clock; but it has since been dismantled of its canonical furniture and appendages, with the design of being converted into a saloon.

The altar-piece of this chapel was the Last Supper ; and on the north side were represented some of the Miracles of our Saviour ; as, his Raising Lazarus from the Dead ; Curing the Sick of the Palsy ; Casting out Devils, &c. ;—by Verrio.

The closets for the King and Royal Family formed the east end of the chapel. The canopy, curtain, and furniture, were of crimson velvet with gold fringe. The carved work, representing a variety of scriptural devices, with the star and garter, and other ornaments, by Gibbons, has been removed with the other decorations of the chapel.

From hence we proceed into

## XVI.

### THE QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER.

In this apartment the ceiling is adorned with the portrait of Queen Catharine of Portugal, consort to Charles II., as Britannia, seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the earth, and their respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings. The signs of the zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments, properly disposed.

Over the north window Minerva, on the east side Achilles, on the south Juno with a peacock, and on the west Venus with her doves.

Over the chimney is George, Prince of Denmark,

on horseback, by Dahl; and Views of Shipping, by Vandewelde.

In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, bandoleers, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms; with a star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime-wood. This apartment is fitted up and used as the King's Private Chapel.

Proceeding westward we enter

## XVII.

### THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling of this room is also adorned with the representation of Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues; she is seated under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame proclaiming the happiness of Britain; underneath, Justice is seen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii.

In this room were formerly three of the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael, now removed to Hampton Court. A throne of deep crimson velvet, with the initials C. R. embroidered in silver, is fixed at the upper end of this apartment; beneath this are a chair and two stools of state.

The paintings in this room are—

- |   |                 |   |
|---|-----------------|---|
| 1. Portrait of a Princess of<br>Brunswick   | _____           | E |
| 3. Duke Albert of Saxony  | <i>Rubens.</i>  | E |
| A masterly performance, evincing the painter's exquisite knowledge of effect;—the foreshortening of the horse is admirable. |                 |   |
| 4. Portraits of Charles I., and his<br>Queen, with the Prince of<br>Wales and Duke of York,<br>when Infants                 | <i>Vandyke.</i> | N |

5. Portrait of James I.  
 6. Charles I., on horseback, with  
 the Duke d'Epemon carrying  
 his helmet } *Vandyke.* N

The three preceding paintings are among the finest specimens of this great master.

2. Portrait of a Princess of the  
 House of Brunswick \_\_\_\_\_ W

From hence we return into

### I.

#### THE QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER,

and this closes the tour of the apartments shown to the public, the other rooms being rarely exhibited, though several fine paintings, by the best masters, are contained in them.



## CHAP. IV.

## THE KEEP, OR ROUND TOWER.

THIS Tower, sometimes called the Middle Ward, forms the west side of the Upper Court, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount; the ascent to the upper part is by a flight of 100 stone steps. The numerous corbels that support the roof of the staircase consist of small figures and busts of different monarchs and knights, with angels, &c. in a rich variety of habit; many of them are in good preservation, and are worthy notice for the extreme delicacy of the sculpture: a thick coating of white-wash has, however, done its best towards disfiguring the whole. At the top of the stairs, within the wall, is planted a large piece of cannon levelled, through an aperture, at the lower gate. There are likewise seventeen pieces of cannon mounted at the embrasures round the curtain of the tower, which is now the only battery in the Castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon on each of the several towers, besides those on two platforms in the Lower Ward.

The apartments of the Tower belong to the Constable or Governor, whose office is both military and civil. As a military officer, he is obliged to defend

the Castle against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. He has the charge of the prisoners brought thither, and is accountable to the King for whatever is contained in the Castle. He has a Deputy, or Lieutenant-Governor, who holds equal command in his absence, and has lodgings appointed for his residence at the entrance of the Tower we are now about to describe.

The Constable, in his civil capacity, was formerly judge of a Court of Record, held by prescription over the town gate in the Lower Ward, for the determination of pleas between party and party within the precincts of Windsor Forest, comprehending many towns, over which this Court had jurisdiction; and all legal processes, judgments, and executions were issued in his name; but the practice of the Court has been suspended for many years, and it is presumed that his powers finally merged into the general administration of the law of the country, upon the disafforesting the district under his immediate control by the General Inclosure Act of 1813. He was likewise Chief Forester and Warden of Windsor Forest, which extended 120 miles in circumference.

The first Governor of the Castle, appointed immediately after its erection by William the Conqueror, under the title of *Castellan*, was Walter Fitz Other, one of his knights, ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth, who, from this circumstance, have added "De Windsor" to their names. In the reign of King John the appointment was held by a priest, as we find Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, was, in 1201, made Governor of

the Castle. During the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, the learned Sir Bulstrode Whitelock exercised the office. The present Governor is the Earl of Harrington.

Upon reaching the summit of the 100 steps which brings us to the platform, a strong arched gateway, with grooves for a portcullis, opens to the main Tower. Crossing a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads, and an engine, erected, in 1784, under the direction of Mr. Gray, for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope; the ends of which being spliced together, it is fixed to a wheel and gudgeon in the water, and to a windlass at the top of the well; the windlass being turned with a moderate degree of velocity, the water adheres to the ascending part of the rope, until it arrives at the top, where it is thrown off, and collected by means of a semicircular cap that incloses the inner wheel of the windlass; this cap having a spout on one side of it, the water is conducted into any vessel placed to receive it.

The first apartment we enter is

## I.

### THE GUARD CHAMBER.

In this room is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice are a number of breast-plates of the age of Edward III., with helmets over

them, and several drums, in proper order. Over the chimney is carved, in limewood, the star and garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the great staircase and dining room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John King of France, and David King of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleurs-de-lis, and the latter with thistles.

## II.

### THE STAIRCASE.

In the vestibule and staircase leading to the dining-room are four columns of pikes, ornamented with bandoleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a circular shield, beautifully engraved, and encompassed with daggers and pistols; as also several of King James's and King William's pieces, arranged by the late Mr. Harris.

## III.

### THE DINING ROOM.

The Dining Room is a handsome, lofty apartment and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect, to the south and east, over the Castle, the parks, and adjacent country. It is hung on three sides with tapestry, disposed in six compartments, and in good preservation. The subject is the history of Hero and Leander. Over the mantle-piece is

The Hawk and the Pigeons.

*Bognone.*

An exquisite picture of children and birds; but it is placed in a bad light over the chimney-piece.

A portrait of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., is suspended over the entrance from the vestibule. By a concealed door in the tapestry, at the north-west corner of the apartment, we enter

## IV.

## THE DRESSING ROOM.

In this chamber, which is of much smaller dimensions than the preceding, are the following pictures:—

The Genii of the Arts	<i>Stroehling</i>	W
This is a beautiful allegorical picture of considerable size. It was painted for the late Emperor Paul of Russia.		
A whole-length portrait of Philip III. of Spain.		E
The Black Page	<i>Rubens.</i>	E
A Female Head.		E
Portrait of Mrs. Jane Middleton, from the original of Sir Peter Lely.		W
A pair of views of Italian ruins, with banditti.		W

The prospect from this apartment is towards the east, and commands a fine extent of country.

From hence we approach

## V.

## THE BED-CHAMBER.

The tapestry of this room is wrought with gold and silver, and represents Auroclotus, King of Phrygia, and his three daughters, weeping to death by the side of the Helicon; the story of Pandora's box; and the amours of Cupid and Psyche. Over the chimney is a fine original portrait of Henry IV. on wood, and

heightened with gold. Below it is the celebrated print from Stothard's picture of Chaucer's Pilgrims.

These apartments were formerly appropriated for the habitation of state prisoners of high rank. It was therefore within these walls that the Kings of France and Scotland were at the same time subjected to the restraint of an honourable captivity by Edward III. Here also was confined the illustrious Henry Earl of Surrey, the restorer of English poetry, for an offence which is stated to have been no greater than that of having violated the canons of the Church by eating flesh in Lent. The last prisoner who inhabited these chambers was the Marshal Belleisle.

The other apartments having nothing in them worthy attention, we proceed to the parapet of the tower, on the leads of which is placed the Royal Standard, fourteen yards in length and eight broad, which is hoisted whenever the King is at Windsor, and on all state holidays. The Union, which is nine yards by six, is hoisted whenever the Governor is present, provided the King be not there.

This tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, as the reader will readily conceive from the following inscription written on a board placed against the wall:—

“ A list of the Counties to be seen from the top of the Round Tower.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Middlesex. | 7. Wilts.    |
| 2. Essex.     | 8. Hants.    |
| 3. Hertford.  | 9. Surrey.   |
| 4. Bucks.     | 10. Sussex.  |
| 5. Berks.     | 11. Kent.    |
| 6. Oxford.    | 12. Bedford. |

## CHAP. V.

## THE LOWER WARD.

THE Lower Ward, or Court, is far more spacious than the Upper, and is divided into two parts by the Collegiate Chapel of St. George. On the north, or inner, side are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, Verger, and other officers of the foundation, and on the south and west sides are the houses of the Poor Knights, the principal Gate Tower, and Guard Rooms, &c.

In this Ward are also several Towers, belonging to the Officers of the Crown, and the Order of the Garter; namely, to the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate; and the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor; formerly there was also a tower belonging to Garter, King at Arms, but very little of it is now remaining. Here is also the Store Tower, and the Guard Chamber,\* and Court of Record, as mentioned in the preceding chapter.

\* The room occupied as a guard chamber, as also the apartments for the commanding officer, and the officer on guard, were on the east side of the deanery; but apartments for the first and last mentioned purposes have lately been fitted up, in a most commodious manner, out of several rooms belonging to the tower at the entrance into the Lower Ward, formerly used for the residence of the gaoler belonging to the Court of Record, and as places of confinement for

The buildings which form the south side of this Ward, are the houses of the Poor Knights of the Royal foundation. These residences, of which there are thirteen, are erected against the Castle wall, and are separated in the midst by a square tower, which forms the residence of the Governor of the Poor Knights. In front of one of the houses, to the left of this, is an emblazonment of St. George's Cross surrounded by the Garter. The building thus distinguished is called the Hall of the Garter, and was originally intended as the refectory of the Knights. These houses are commodious, and the rooms of rather large dimensions.

Beyond the Gate Tower, at the west end of the Ward, looking towards the Keep, are the residences of the Knights upon the foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire. These occupy the site of certain buildings erected by Henry IV. for the use of the officers of the Chapel, which were afterwards destroyed.

Passing through a low gateway near the west end of the Chapel of St. George, we approach the residences of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks, erected by Edward IV. in the form of one of his royal badges, a *Fetterlock*. The entrances to these habitations are low and dark. The whole range of building is commonly denominated "The Horse-shoe Cloisters."

The apartments in the deanery, which were con-

debtors and persons charged with misdemeanours. The Court-room is now converted into a magazine or store-room. These removals were in consequence of an intention to erect barracks on the sites of the old premises above-mentioned, but which are much more fitly built in Sheet-street.



siderably repaired by Dean Keppel, are large and commodious ; and in the great passage leading to an apartment called the Garter-room, are hung up the arms of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the Garter. In this room is an ancient screen, on which are blazoned the arms of King Edward III. and the several Sovereigns and Knights Companions from the foundation to the present time.

In this room the Knights meet and robe on the morning of installation, and proceed from hence to St. George's Chapel.

In the Inner Cloisters are the houses of the several Prebendaries, and at the lower end is the library belonging to the College ; the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with ecclesiastical writers, and books of polite literature, and received a considerable addition from the Earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the College. The houses command a most beautiful prospect of the river Thames, and of the adjoining counties.

Through a doorway on the north side of the Inner Cloisters we descend, by 18 steps in the Castle wall, to *the Gate of the Hundred Steps*, situated at the base of a small square tower. From a platform in front of this outlet, a descent of 122 steps, winding along the face of the hill, affords a convenient communication with the lower part of the town, the bridge, and Eton.

## CHAP. VI.

## THE CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS Royal Chapel is situated on the same site on which before stood a chapel erected by King Henry I. dedicated to King Edward the Confessor. The Chapel of St. George was built by Edward III. in the year 1337, a short time after the foundation of the College of the new-established Order of the Garter; but King Edward IV., not esteeming the fabric sufficiently large and stately, improved the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons. It was afterwards greatly improved by Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

The inside of this Chapel is universally admired for its neatness and gothic magnificence; the stone roof is esteemed a most excellent piece of workmanship; it is an ellipsis, supported by pillars of ancient gothic architecture, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty ceiling has a different device, executed to great perfection, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.; the arms of France and England quarterly, the holy cross, the shield or cross of St George, the rose, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn

fleur-de-lis, dragon, Prince's feathers, &c. ; also the arms of Bouchier, Stafford, Hastings, Beaufort, Manners, and other noble families.

It would but tire the reader to give a description of the various devices and different representations that are on the several parts of the ceiling ; we shall therefore only further point out to him, that upon bosses in the nave are curiously designed and blazoned the arms of Henry VIII., Sovereign, and several Knights Companions of the Garter, anno 1528, among which are the arms of Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Francis I. King of France, Ferdinand Infant of Spain and King of the Romans. The arms of the other Knights Companions, with those of the Prelate, are regularly disposed. In the interval between the years 1776 and 1789, this beautiful chapel was thoroughly repaired ; the centre and side aisles newly paved with Painswick stone,\* the columns, sides, and ceilings cleaned ; and the several arms already mentioned, painted and properly emblazoned. The expenses of the repairs and additions to this chapel, during the last-mentioned period, amounted to upwards of 20,000*l*.†

\* Previous to this, a ground plan of the whole, *i. e.* of the grave stones was taken, in order to ascertain, on any future occasion, the respective situation of the relics which they once covered ; but as many of these records of the dead were greatly defaced by time, and the families to which others related being extinct, none but those that are most entire, or that belong to the most eminent persons, have been preserved. These are indifferently placed between the pillars that divide the centre from the side aisles, and in the centre of the aisles on each side of the choir.

† The whole expense of the chapel on the Chapter, from the year 1776 to 1789, amounted to 5,833*l*. 9*s*. 11*d*. His Majesty's expense was not less than 15,000*l*.

## THE CHOIR.

This choir, which was built by King Edward III., and afterwards greatly ornamented in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. with curious carvings, that show the genius and industry of the artists in those days, is set apart for the more immediate service of Almighty God; the installation of the Knights of the Garter; and as a repository of honour of this most noble order of knighthood.

It is separated from the body of the church, at the west end, by the organ gallery, under which, on each side of the choir door, facing the body of the church, were formerly seats or pews; but these, together with the organ erected soon after the restoration of Charles II., were taken down in 1789, and the organ, as before observed, removed to the parish church. The present organ-loft is built of Coade's artificial stone, and makes a very considerable addition to the elegance of the chapel. The roof and columns which support the loft form a light and beautiful colonade, are in exact uniformity with the rest of the chapel, and embellished with several devices peculiar to the sovereign and the order; as the cyphers G. R. III. within the garter, the George, the rose, a knight's cap and helmet, &c. &c. The stone work of the loft is said to have cost 1500*l*.

The organ, erected by Mr. Green, for which we are told he received a thousand guineas from the King, is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in its swell. The organ case was built by

Mr. Emlyn, and is in the gothic style, corresponding with the canopies, &c.

The arrangement of the seats is well calculated for the service of divine worship, which is performed here every morning and evening.

On the right hand of the west, or principal, entrance into the choir, is the Sovereign's stall, which was covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and had a canopy, curtains, and cushions of the same, trimmed with broad gold fringe. This was removed in 1788, and a new one erected, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, carved in a neat gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem, the whole surrounded with fleurs-de-lis, and the star of the order, with G. R. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet, fringed with gold. The sovereign's banner is of rich velvet, and much longer than those of the Knights Companions, and his mantling is of gold brocade.

The Prince's stall, now the Duke of York's, is on the left hand of the entrance, and is not distinguished from those of the other Knights Companions; the whole society being, according to the statutes of institution, companions and colleagues of equal honour and power.

The stalls of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter are on each side of the choir, with the mantle, helmet, crest, and sword of each Knight set over the stall, on a canopy of ancient carving, curiously wrought; and over the canopy is placed the banner or arms of each Knight, properly

blazoned on silk; and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms, engraved and blazoned on copper. These ensigns of honour are removed according to the succession of the Knights in the order; and after his decease, and at the installation of his successor, (if not performed before by order of the Sovereign,) the banner, helmet, sword, &c. of the deceased Knight are with great solemnity offered up at the altar; but the plate of his titles remains in his stall as a *perpetual memorial to his honour*.

The stalls of the Knights display a profusion of carved work. On the pedestals of the canopies is represented the history of our Saviour from his nativity to his ascension. On the front of the stalls, at the west end of the choir, is also carved the history of St. George; and on the outside of the upper seat, upon a fillet which continues the whole length of the stalls, is the twentieth psalm, cut in old Saxon characters, supposed to be designed as a prayer or petition for the Founder of the Order, and its future Sovereigns. On the front of the new stalls are carved the attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the late King, a representation of the Queen's charity school, the procession of the King to St. Paul's on the occasion of his recovery in the year 1789, and the ceremony which took place in the cathedral upon that occasion.

In consequence of an addition to the number of Knights Companions, four new stalls were added in 1814, and two in 1815. The present arrangement of the stalls is shown by the accompanying scheme:—

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

DUKE OF CLARENCE

THE SOVEREIGN

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

KING OF FRANCE

KING OF PRUSSIA

KING OF THE NETHERLANDS

KING OF PORTUGAL

PRINCE LEOPOLD

EARL OF WESTMORELAND

EARL SPENCER

DUKE OF RUTLAND

DUKE OF BEAUFORT

MARQUIS OF WINCHESEA

EARL OF LONSDALE

DUKE OF MONTROSE

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

EARL OF LIVERPOOL

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM

MARQUIS OF HERTFORD

DUKE OF YORK

DUKE OF SUSSEX

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

KING OF SPAIN

KING OF DENMARK

EARL OF CHATHAM

EARL OF CARLISLE

MARQUIS CAMDEN

EARL OF HARDWICKE

EARL OF PEMBROKE

MARQUIS OF STAFFORD

MARQUIS WELLESLEY

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

DUKE OF WELLINGTON

EARL BATHURST

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

MARQUIS CHOLMONDELY

MARQUIS OF BATH

The Choir.

The carved work of this choir, as well as most parts of the ceiling, abound with a variety of imagery, and several figures of Patriarchs, Kings, &c. Some these were greatly defaced, and others totally destroyed; but the face of the whole is now nearly restored to its original state of neatness, and many parts added, depicting some occurrences of the late reign.

The altar was formerly adorned with costly hangings of crimson velvet and gold, which, together with other furniture appropriated to the use of the altar, amounting to 3580 ounces of wrought plate, of the most curious workmanship, were, in 1642, seized, under colour of parliamentary authority, by Captain Fogg, on a general plunder of this royal foundation. This sacrilege was in a great measure compensated to the College on the Restoration of King Charles II., who, with the Knights Companions, subscribed liberally to supply the altar with all things necessary for its decent service and ornament. The royal example was also followed by many well-disposed persons; and the altar plate, which is curiously wrought and gilt, was dedicated to the honour of God, and the service of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

King Charles II. ornamented the altar with twenty-two panels of tissue and purple damask; it was likewise further decorated with two pieces of arras, one representing Christ and his Disciples at Supper, given by Dr. Bryan, Bishop of Winchester; the other, Christ and his two Disciples at Emmaus, from an original of Titian, and presented to the College by Lady Mordaunt; both of which were appropriated to



the use of the altar till the year 1707, when, on moving the wainscot in Urswick Chapel, was found a painting of the Last Supper; this had formerly been secreted in the time of plunder, and being highly approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, it was repaired and affixed over the Communion Table, where it remained till the general repair of the Chapel in 1788, when it was removed to the Parish Church, as mentioned in page 11.

The repairs and alterations of the altar made by his late Majesty, will be lasting monuments of the flourishing state of the arts in those days. The painting of the Last Supper, together with the curious carved wainscot that surrounds it, was by the desire, and at the sole expense, of the King. The painting is by the late Benjamin West, Esq. and is executed in his early, and, as it is generally thought, his best style of colouring. The design, however, has been considered somewhat ill conceived; the very prominent countenance of Judas being so expressive of malignity and deception, as to justify the remark, that the suspicion naturally excited by such a marked display of features would have rendered abortive any attempt of the possessor of them to succeed in his designs. The right leg and foot of Judas are perhaps, after all, the only real objects of dissatisfaction in the composition; these are so evidently out of all proportion with the rest of the picture, as renders the discrepancy too obvious to be passed over without remark. The wainscot was designed by Mr. Thomas Sandby, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Emlyn. The various representations consist of the

arms of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, and those of the original Knights,\* with several ensigns of the Order of the Garter; also of pelicans, wheat, grapes, sacramental vessels and symbols, neatly executed, and disposed with infinite taste; forming, independent of the exquisite workmanship, a pleasing picture.

#### PAINTED WINDOWS.

The objects that most generally attract the attention of strangers, on their first entrance into this Chapel, next to the Gothic magnificence of its architecture, are the brilliancy and exquisite skill displayed in some of the principal windows; the first of these, as to the order of time † when it was brought into its present state, is the—

\* These arms are displayed within two circular compartments: for the names of the Knights, see Chap. VIII.

† This window was restored to the beautiful state in which it now appears, in the year 1774, at the expense of about 600*l.* by the Dean and Chapter, under the direction of Dr. Lockman, who collected all the remains of the ancient painted glass that were dispersed through different parts of the building.

Splendid as this window is now thought, yet, not having the claim to admiration that a regular and perfect composition would have, it was intended to render the beauty of this chapel still more complete by having this window in a similar style with those painted by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest. For this purpose Mr. West, in 1797, exhibited to his Majesty a Cartoon of the Crucifixion, which being highly approved, Mr. Forest was engaged to paint it on glass; to complete which it was supposed would require sixteen or seventeen years. In 1809, Mr. Forest had been intensely engaged on this window for ten years, and had completely painted about 500 square feet of glass, forming the principal part of the subject; a considerable part more was painted ready for burning in, when his death suspended the completion of the design.

## LARGE WEST WINDOW.

The window at the west end of the body of the church is composed of 80 compartments, or lights, each six feet high, by one foot five inches wide; the whole beautifully ornamented with fine stained glass, consisting of a variety of figures, as Patriarchs, Bishops, and other canonical characters; St. Peter, St. Alexander, King Solomon, Edward the Confessor, Edward IV., and Henry VIII. In many of the compartments is St. George's Cross, encompassed with the Garter, the arms of the College; here are also the arms of the Bishops of London and Bristol.

The next as to magnitude and date, but which, as to its excellence, should have been first, is the

## WINDOW OVER THE ALTAR.

The subject of this is the Resurrection; it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is Our Saviour ascending from the Sepulchre, preceded by the Angel of the Lord, above whom, in the clouds, is an host of Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman Soldiers, thrown into various postures with horror and confusion, and gazing with terror and astonishment at Christ in his Ascension.

In the right hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the Sepulchre with unguents and spices to anoint the body of their Divine Master.

In the left hand division are Peter and John, who

are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalene that the body of Christ was missing, and are running towards the Sepulchre. Their countenances are expressive of the greatest anxiety and astonishment. This masterly performance was designed by B. West, Esq. in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and the year 1788. In viewing this most splendid window, the spectator is at a loss which most to admire, the genius of Mr. West in the design, or the exquisite skill of Messrs. Jarvis and Forest in the execution of it. The painting this window, we are told, cost 4000*l*.\*

The next are the six upper

WINDOWS OF THE CHOIR,  
*Containing the Arms of the Knights.*

In three of the windows, on each side of the altar,

\* The idea of having so magnificent an ornament added to the most elegant gothic church of its size now existing, was first conceived by his present Majesty, who ordered Dr. Lockman to propose a plan for putting it into execution. In consequence of that command, and knowing that the Sovereign and Knights of the Order of the Garter had always been applied to, and had graciously condescended to subscribe to any ornaments tending to the magnificence of the place of their instalment, Dr. L. ventured in 1782 to propose a subscription by the Sovereign and Companions of the Order, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and also the Prelate and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

This proposal was graciously accepted by his Majesty, who immediately sent nine hundred guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500*l*. for himself, 200*l*. for the Prince of Wales, 100*l*. for the Duke of York, and 100*l*. for the Duke of Clarence, with permission to apply to the Knights in his Majesty's name, as wishing success to the plan. The whole subscription consequently received by Dr. Lockman amounted to 3,347*l*. 10*s*., exclusive of a further gift of 700*l*. by his Majesty.

are the Arms of the Sovereign, and Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. Those of the former have the supporters, *couchant*, but the supporters of the other Knights are omitted. Over the emblazonment of each Knight, which is upon a small shield encompassed with the Garter, is his crest and coronet; beneath it is the Star of the Order, with the Badge, pendant to a blue riband, upon which the name and title is inscribed in letters of gold.

They are arranged as follows :—

- SOUTH SIDE, BEGINNING WESTWARD.

FIRST WINDOW.

G. R. 1782.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. Prince Will. Henry Duke of Gloucester.      | VI. Henry Duke of Newcastle.         |
| II. Prince Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick.        | VII. Hugh Duke of Northumberland.    |
| III. Prince Henry Fred. Duke of Cumberland.    | VIII. Charles Marquis of Rockingham. |
| IV. William Henry Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. | IX. George D. of Marlborough.        |
| V. Charles Prince D. of Brunswick.             | X. Granville Earl Gower.             |
|  | XI. Thomas Viscount Weymouth.        |
|  | XII. William Earl of Shelburne.      |

SECOND WINDOW.

G. R. 1799.

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. Prince Edward D. of Kent.        | X. Hugh Duke of Northumberland.       |
| II. Prince Ernest D. of Cumberland. | XI. Prince Ernest Duke of Saxe Gotha. |
| III. Prince Augustus.               | XII. Francis Duke of Leeds.           |
| IV. Prince Adolphus.                | XIII. Richard Marquis of Buckingham.  |
| V. Prince William of Gloucester.    | XIV. Hugh Duke of Northumberland.     |
| VI. Henry Duke of Beaufort.         | XV. Henry Marquis of Anglesea.        |
| VII. George Marquis of Buckingham.  | XVI. Henry Earl Bathurst.             |
| VIII. Charles Marquis Cornwallis.   |                                       |
| IX. Frederick Duke of Dorset        |                                       |

## THIRD WINDOW.

G. R. 1799.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| I. John Earl of Chatham.            | X. John Duke of Roxburgh.                  |
| II. James Marquis of Salisbury.     | XI. John Henry Duke of Rutland.            |
| III. John Earl of Westmorland.      | XII. Philip Earl of Hardwicke.             |
| IV. Frederick Earl of Carlisle.     | XIII. Francis Charles Marquis of Hertford. |
| V. Henry Duke of Buccleugh.         | XIV. George James Marquis of Cholmondeley. |
| VI. William Henry Duke of Portland. | XV. John King of Portugal.                 |
| VII. Richard Earl Howe.             | XVI. Frederick King of Denmark.            |
| VIII. George John Earl Spencer.     |  |
| IX. John Earl Camden.               |  |

## NORTH SIDE, BEGINNING WESTWARD.

## FIRST WINDOW.

G. R. 1782.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| I. Frederick Prince of Hesse Cassel.           | VI. George Duke of Montagu.     |
| II. William Prince of Orange.                  | VII. Francis Earl of Hertford.  |
| III. Frederick Augustus P. Bishop of Osnaburg. | VIII. John Earl of Bute.        |
| IV. Adolphus Duke of Mecklenburg.              | IX. Augustus Duke of Grafton.   |
| V. Thomas Duke of Leeds.                       | X. Sir Frederick North.         |
|  | XI. William Duke of Devonshire. |
|  | XII. Charles Duke of Rutland.   |

## SECOND WINDOW.

G. R. 1805.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Henry Duke of Beaufort.      | VII. George Marquis of Stafford. |
| II. John James M. of Abercorn.  | VIII. Henry Marquis of Hertford. |
| III. George Earl of Pembroke.   | IX. William Earl of Lonsdale.    |
| IV. George Earl of Winchelsea.  | X. Richard Marquis Wellesley.    |
| V. Philip Earl of Chesterfield. | XI. Charles Duke of Richmond.    |
| VI. George Earl of Dartmouth.   | XII. James Duke of Montrose.     |

## THIRD WINDOW.

G. R. 1812.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I. Francis Earl Moira.                    | VIII. Robert Banks Earl of<br>Liverpool.  |
| II. Henry Pelham Duke of New-<br>castle.  | IX. Robert Viscount Castlereagh.          |
| III. Arthur Marquis of Wellington.        | X. Ferdinand King of Spain.               |
| IV. Alexander Emperor of Russia.          | XI. Wm. Prince of the Nether-<br>lands.   |
| V. Louis XVIII. King of France.           | XII. Frederick Prince of Saxe<br>Cobourg. |
| VI. Frederick William King of<br>Prussia. |   |
| VII. Francis Emperor of Austria.          |   |

## EAST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

This was put up in June, 1792, and is painted in half tints by Mr. Forest, who assisted Mr. Jarvis in the great window, from a design of Mr. West's; it is a striking representation of the Angel appearing unto the Shepherds, announcing the Nativity of our Saviour, Over the principal angels, whose countenances are animated beyond description, is written, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." On different scrolls, held by the rest of the heavenly host, are parts of sentences from Luke, chap. ii. verses 10 and 11, making together, "Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." At a distance, in the back ground, are the Shepherds, with their sheep and dog, by moonlight.

The style of painting in this window is different from any we have mentioned; it is well adapted to

the light in which it is placed, and is esteemed a masterly performance. On turning from this, the

#### WEST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE

Presents a striking proof of the superlative abilities of the last-mentioned artists, in a brilliant representation of the Nativity of Christ. The Virgin Mary is seated with the infant Jesus sleeping in her lap, and Joseph, with the most devoted attention, is holding a lamp, to give light to her whilst she performs her maternal offices. The Angel of the Lord, which is a very beautiful figure, accompanied by a group of Cherubs, appears with an olive branch, and proclaims peace and happiness to mankind. In the back and fore ground are various objects, either descriptive of the mean situation in which the birth of our Saviour happened, or allusive to the oblation which was to be offered up for the redemption of man. This, as has been intimated, was painted by Mr. Forest, from a design of Mr. West's, and was put up in 1794.

#### WEST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE.

This window, which was put up in 1796, is also by Mr. Forest, from a design by B. West, Esq., and is a representation of the Wise Men's Offerings. The painting is not crowded with a vast variety of figures, as we sometimes see in pictures on this subject. It consists of the infant Jesus, in a reclining posture, in the lap of the Virgin Mary, behind whom is Joseph, and in the front are the Wise Men of the East presenting Offerings, whose various countenances and



habits bespeak them of different and distant countries. Over those is a luminous star, and the Angel of the Lord. The artist in this, as in the other windows, seems strongly to impress on our minds an idea of the mercy and goodness of the Almighty in his scheme of Christian Redemption.\*

#### MONUMENTS, VAULTS, &c.

Before we proceed to give a description of the monuments in this Chapel, it may be proper to acquaint the reader that most of them were originally founded as chantries, and endowed with lands and other revenues for the maintenance of chaplains and priests, to sing masses there for the repose of their several founders and their kindred.

Besides the several chantries founded at different times, there was heretofore held and celebrated in this Chapel several anniversaries, or obiits, for the remembrance of pious persons and other benefactors to this Chapel; but as the observance of them has long since been laid aside, we shall omit further mention of them, and observe, that since the Reformation, four general obiits only are observed annually, on the Sundays next preceding the four quarterly feasts, viz. March 25th, June 25th, September 29th, and December 25th, in commemoration of the founders, patrons, and benefactors to this

\* It is but seldom that the whole of these windows can be seen to advantage at any one time in the day; except when the sun is obscured by light clouds. When this is not the case, the most favourable light for viewing the east windows is from nine to eleven; and, for those at the west end, from three to six.

Church and the Order of the Garter ; at which time a particular service is made use of, and the several officers of the church have an additional stipend.

#### HENRY VIII, &c.

Near the ascent to the altar is the Royal Vault in which are deposited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour ; King Charles I., and a daughter of Queen Anne. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were also buried in this chapel ; the former in the south, the latter in the north aisle near the altar. The monuments of these princes will be more particularly mentioned, in the order they are exhibited by the sexton in conducting the stranger round this much admired chapel.

#### KING EDWARD IV.

At the east end of the choir on the north side are deposited the remains of Edward IV., in a tomb covered with touchstone, over which is erected a beautiful monument of steel, representing a pair of gates between two gothic towers of curious and elaborate workmanship. The trophies of honour over the Prince's grave were richly ornamented with pearls, rubies, and gold, and hung secure till this chapel was plundered in 1642. An account of the funeral of this Monarch will be found in *Appendix E.*

The steel front of this monument formerly faced the north aisle, but is now towards the altar ; and in 1790, was added, on the back part of it towards the

north aisle, a stone monument, chiefly composed of fragments collected from the other parts of the chapel, which contribute greatly to the beauty of the whole. In the front of the monument is a fine black marble slab, and on it, in solid brass old English characters **Edward iiij.** Over these are his Arms and Crown, supported by Angels; and at the base of the monument, on a flat stone, are countersunk, in characters before mentioned,

**King Edward iiij and his Queen  
Elizabeth Widbill.**

On a stone adjoining, in like characters, are

**George, Duke of Bedford, and Mary,  
fifth Daughter of Edward iiij.**

In the beginning of March, 1789, as the workmen were employed in preparing the ground for a new pavement, they perceived a small aperture in the side of the vault, which curiosity soon rendered sufficiently large to admit an easy entrance to the interior part. This was found to contain a leaden coffin seven feet long, with a perfect skeleton immersed in a glutinous liquid, with which the body is thought to have been embalmed,\* as it was near 307 years since its interment. As soon as the labourers had communicated this discovery, the public eagerly flocked to the chapel: many of them found ways and means to gratify their curiosity; and had not a timely check

\* In contradiction to this, some philosophical gentlemen are of opinion, that the liquid and sediment contained in the coffin were simply water and earth, to which all bodies resolve.

been put to it, the whole of the remains would soon have been dispersed over various parts of the earth; one secreting some hair, a second a tooth, a third a finger, &c. who now boast their plundered relics of this magnanimous Prince. On the top of the before-mentioned coffin was placed another, supposed to be made of cedar, and to contain the remains of Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward IV.; but these were greatly decayed. On the inside of the vault were inscribed several names and characters, which probably were done by the attendants at the funeral, or the workmen employed in the erection of the vault, many of them being written in chalk. None of them immediately appertain to the King, except the name

Edward.

In 1805 were interred in a vault near the Sovereign's stall, the remains of William Henry Duke of Gloucester, brother to his late Majesty; and in 1807, Maria, Duchess Dowager of Gloucester, was buried in the same vault.

DR. W. WADE.

In a recess in the aisles, at the back of the altar, is a neat marble monument, erected by Lieut.-Gen. George Wade, in memory of his brother, Dr. William Wade, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Canon of this Royal Chapel. He died Feb. 1, 1732, in the 62d year of his age.

## THEODORE RANDUE.

Adjoining to the last, in a similar recess, is a monument to the memory of Theodore Randue, Esq., Keeper of Windsor Palace in the reign of Charles II., who died April 30, 1724, in the 82d year of his age. He bequeathed, by his last will, the sum of £4600 to public charities, the particulars of which are inscribed on his tomb.

The two last-mentioned monuments were originally erected near the west end of the chapel; the former in the north, the latter in the south aisle, and were removed hither in June, 1789.

## LINCOLN CHAPEL.

At the south-east corner of this church is a small chapel, wherein are interred the remains of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a nobleman as eminent for his wisdom in the senate as for his naval and military abilities and conduct. The 1st of Edward IV. he was made Admiral of the Fleet sent to Scotland, and afterwards Lord High Admiral of England. After a life spent honourably and successfully in the service of four illustrious Princes, his Lordship departed this life Jan. 16, 1584, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his lady, who is also buried here.

This monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. On the top are the effigies of his Lordship, lying prostrate on a mat of curious workmanship, dressed in armour, his feet resting on a greyhound,

collared and chained ; by his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a monkey. Round the monument are their sons and daughters on their knees.

This monument, which in many parts was greatly defaced, was repaired in 1789, by order of the Duke of Newcastle.

On the west side of the chapel are the family arms, curiously sculptured in alabaster and emblazoned,

In December, 1795, Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. was interred under the above-mentioned monument.\*

#### BEAUCHAMP, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

In an arched tomb, at the east end of the south aisle, lies Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who was the first Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter ; and in an arch opposite to this tomb formerly lay a missal, or breviary, as appears by this inscription underneath :

\* The burial fees paid to the college and the members of the church for the funeral of Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. in December, 1795, were as follows :

The ground in the Chapel 5*l.* ; the Locum Tenens, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; the Precentor, 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* ; five Canons, 2*l.* each, 10*l.* ; the Dean's Curate, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Seven Minor Canons, 10*s.* each, 3*l.* 10*s.* ; Subchanter, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Organist, 1*l.* ; Master of the Choristers, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Twelve Poor Knights, 10*s.* each, 6*l.* ; Ten Clerks, 10*s.* each, 5*l.* ; ten Choristers, 1*l.* 13*s.* ; Verger, 1*l.* ; two Sextons, 1*l.* ; Bellringers, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Porter, 10*s.* ; Organ Blower, 5*s.* ; making a total of 90*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ; exclusive of the charge for digging the grave, making a vault, mending the pavement, &c.

‘ Who leyde thys booke here ? The Reverend ffader in God, Richard Beauchamp, bisschop of thys Dyocesse of Sarysbury. And wherfor ? to thys entent, that Preestis and Ministers of Goddis Churche may here have the occupation thereof, seyng therein theyr divyne servyse, and for all othir that lystyn to sey thereby ther devocyon. Askyth he any spūall mede ? yee, asmouche as oure Lord lyst to reward hym for hys good entent : praying eūry man wōs dute or devocyon is eased by this booke, they woll sey for hym this comūne oryson, Dnē Jhū Xyē ; knelyng in the presence of thys holy Crosse, for the whyce the Reuerend ffader in God aboveseyd hathe graunted of the tresure of the churche, to eūy man xl dayys of pardun.’

On the centre stone of the arch over this part of the aisle is curiously cut a representation of King Edward IV., and the above Bishop, on their knees before the holy cross.

#### KING HENRY VI.

Historians are much divided concerning the death and burial of this Prince ; but the most received opinion is, that he was murdered in the Tower by Richard Duke of Gloucester, on the 21st of May, 1472. His corpse was next day carried to St. Paul’s Church, and from thence conveyed by water to Chertsey, in Surrey, and buried ; but it was removed from thence in the reign of Richard III. to this choir, and a second time interred. From the sanctity of this Prince’s life, a general opinion prevailed that miracles

were wrought through his intercession: his relics were therefore had in such veneration, that Henry VII. applied to the Court of Rome for his admission into the Calendar of Saints, and also for a license from the Pope to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster Abbey, to be interred with great solemnity, probably in his new erected chapel; but the exorbitant demands of the Church of Rome not agreeing with the avaricious temper of Henry VII., the first intention was dropped, and the latter laid aside. From this application the report probably gained credit, that the royal body was actually removed; yet it is evident, from the will of that Prince, that it never was put into execution. The whole arch under which this Prince is interred, was, according to the will of Henry VII.. sumptuously decorated, and there at present appears on the centre stone the royal arms, supported by two antelopes, chained together with a golden chain, which, on the late repair of the chapel, were cleaned and emblazoned; but the various ensigns and devices on the different parts of the arch were totally obliterated.

Though it be pretty evident from the above particulars that the remains of Henry are deposited in this chapel, yet, as some may still have their doubts on the subject, it is to be regretted that the very rude treatment shown to the bones of Edward, should have operated to suppress that desire of information respecting Henry, which otherwise might have been easily and decently gratified at the time the chapel was repairing; as it was, not a single brick belonging to this vault was suffered to be removed, notwith-



standing the workmen had occasion to dig down several feet close by the side of it.

#### CHARLES I.

In April, 1813, whilst the workmen were employed in making a subterraneous passage from the middle of the Choir to the new Royal Mausoleum, they accidentally broke away a part of the vault of Henry VIII., but which was not then opened. The precise spot of Henry's vault being thus ascertained, and as some historians have given different accounts concerning the place of interment of Charles, I., in particular Lord Clarendon intimating, in his history of the Rebellion, that, on search made by order of King Charles II. after the Restoration, the body could not be found; a strong desire prevailed to satisfy the doubts thus excited. The Prince Regent being at Windsor on Thursday, April 1, the day after the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, was consulted about the mode of exploring these Royal remains, which he directed to be immediately done in his presence. Sir H. Halford attended his Royal Highness to the vault; when the leaden coffin was cut open by the plumber, from the head to a little below the chest, a body appeared covered over with a cerecloth; on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of Charles I. immediately appeared, in features apparently perfect as when he lived. The severed head had been carefully adjusted to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance to the portraits was remarked in the oval shape of the head,

the pointed beard, &c. On lifting up the head, the fissure made by the axe was clearly discovered by Sir Henry Halford; and the flesh, though somewhat darkened, was found to be in a tolerably perfect state. (*See Appendix E.*) In the same vault was also found a decayed leaden coffin, containing the remains of Henry VIII., which consisted of nothing more than the skull, with some hair on the chin, and the principal limb bones, in a perfect state. There were also found in this vault the coffins of Queen Jane Seymour, and of a still-born child of Queen Anne.

#### CHARLES BRANDON.

Near the south door of the Choir is buried Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary Queen Dowager of France, and sister to King Henry VIII.

On a marble tablet was formerly this inscription :

Here lies Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married King Henry VIIIth's sister, and died in his reign, August, 1545, and was buried at the King's own charge.

Nothing now remains to distinguish the grave of the duke but a black marble grave-stone, with this simple inscription—' Charles Brandon.'

#### OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL.

Farther, towards the south door of the Chapel, is a small chantry dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected, in 1522, by John Oxenbridge, canon and benefactor to this Church. The screen is in the gothic style. Over the door is a lion rampant, encircled with escalops, and the rebus of the founder's

name ; viz. an Ox, the letter N, and a Bridge. Within this Chapel is painted St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness ; his head delivered to the daughter of Herodias ; and the damsel presenting it to Herod.

#### ALDWORTH CHAPEL.

Contiguous to that which we last described, is a small chapel, wherein are deposited, under a table tomb, the remains of Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. Several of the family of Aldworth are also interred here, from which circumstance it takes its present name ; though it evidently appears to have been built by Bishop King, from the paintings on the wall, and other devices relating to that Prelate.

These paintings are greatly decayed, and probably will soon be entirely obliterated, as they are not in a style to merit preservation.

Opposite to Aldworth Chapel are painted, on panels of oak, carved and decorated with the arms, devices, and bearings peculiar to each Prince, the portraits at full length of

Prince Edward, son to Henry VI.  
King Edward IV. and  
King Henry VII.

Underneath these paintings is a Latin inscription, desiring the reader to pray for the soul of Mr. Oliver King, professor of law, chief secretary to the above princes, &c. who, as before observed, lies buried in the adjoining chapel.

Beneath this inscription is a black marble tablet, in which are affixed in old English characters of solid brass—

William Henry  
 Duke  
 and Maria Duchess  
 1805 of Gloucester 1807  
 and  
 the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria,  
 Died 1775. Etat. 8 Months.

Immediately beyond this tablet is the stone screen, formerly belonging to Urswick's Chapel, at the north west end of the Nave, but removed in consequence of the intended erection of the Cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte upon that spot. A Latin inscription is painted upon the screen which is thus rendered in English :

‘ Pray for the Souls of King Henry VII. and Christofyr Urswick, sometime Lord Almoner to the King, and Dean of this Chapel. Hail Mary and blessed be thy holy mother Anne from whom thy most pure Virgin flesh issued without stain. Amen. God have mercy on the Souls of King Harry the Seventh, and Crystofer Urswick, and all Christian Souls. Amen. O God who by thy only begotten son didst redeem mankind, being incarnate of the Virgin womb, and having suffered death, deliver, we beseech thee, the souls of Henry VII. and Chrystofyr, and all those whom Chrystofyr offended during life, from eternal death, and bring them to eternal life. Amen. God have mercy.

#### BRAY CHAPEL.

This chapel was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Reginald Bray, one of the knights companions of the Order of the Garter, who was also a liberal benefactor towards finishing the body of the chapel, as is manifest from his arms, crest, and other devices

peculiar to him, being cut and placed in different parts of the roof, and likewise on the beautiful stone screen which divides the chapel from the body of the church. This gentleman was many years in the service of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby; was highly instrumental in advancing her son Henry VII. to the throne, and in uniting the two royal houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of that prince to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. To his great abilities as a statesman he joined a happy knowledge of architecture, as this chapel of St. George, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster, sufficiently testify.

On preparing a vault for Dr. Waterland, a leaden coffin of an ancient form was found, which was adjudged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald Bray, and was therefore, by order of the dean, immediately arched over. He died 1502.

#### DR. GILES THOMSON.

The first monument, in the order that they are usually exhibited, is that of Dr. Giles Thomson, Bishop of Gloucester. It is of alabaster, with a bust of the bishop in an episcopal habit, with an inscription, which may be thus translated:—

Here lieth Giles Thomson, formerly Dean of this Chapel, whose mind was upright, tongue learned, and hands pure. He was born at London, educated at Oxford, in the College of All Souls; ever a friend to the good, indigent, and learned. Though his mortal body lies under the earth, his soul is raised by piety to the skies. He was thirteen years Dean of this Chapel, during which he was in manners grave, prudent, and pious. Afterwards he was presented to the Bishopric of Gloucester, by his most Serene Majesty King James, and the following year snatched away by death, June 11, 1612, aged 59.

## RICHARD WORTLEY.

Adjoining to the last is a monument supported by two pillars of a curious marble, and the whole encompassed with a beautiful foliage. On the tomb is inscribed—

In obitum Richardi Wortley de Wortley,  
In comitatu Ebor,  
Equitis Aurati, qui obiit 25 die Junis, 1603.

The epitaph is in Latin, and is thus translated:—

Wortley, the grief and glory of his age,  
Of people, king, and knights, the love and grace,  
Here lies entomb'd; his loss his country grieves,  
His loss the poor, to both his aid he gave.  
When will truth, piety, and the sacred train  
Of virtues, find so good, so great a man?  
One like him's found, but of female kind,  
Unlike in sex, his wife's the same in mind.

## WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS.

The next is an altar monument of grey marble; and on a plate of copper affixed to the back, is a Latin inscription. In English thus:—

This tomb is all that remains to you,  
William Fitz-Williams.  
Thy scanty lots's confin'd to this small urn,  
All else from thee by greedy death is torn.  
Wealth, honour, beauty, all the outward grace  
Which Fortune furnish'd, thou didst once possess;  
All but the mind and fame: in heaven lives  
Thy mind, thy fame in every mouth survives.

He died October 13, 1659.

## DR. BRIDEOACK.

Close to the last mentioned is a marble monument erected to the memory of Dr. Brideoack, Bishop of Chichester, who lies recumbent in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier by his side. Over the bishop is a Latin inscription, which we have thus translated:—

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend Father in Christ, Ralph Brideoack, who put off this mortal life in a good old age in God. He was a man resolutely good and great, yet lowly minded; a valuable treasure of the Attic, and all sorts of eloquence. During the exile of Charles II. he was stripped of his property; and, at his return, made Canon of this Chapel, Dean of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester. Hospitable, and a friend to virtue, he was to his diocese like a father to his family, who, eager for the safety of others, while regardless of his own, in visiting his flock, was seized with the then raging fever, and died in the exercise of his episcopal function, on the 9th of October, 1678, in the 64th year of his age. His inconsolable widow has erected this monument to the memory of the best of husbands.

## DR. WATERLAND.

In the middle of this chapel is interred the late reverend and learned Dr. Waterland and his widow; and on a black marble grave stone is inscribed—

Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus,  
Ob. December 23, ætat. 58.

## BEAUFORT CHAPEL.

At the west end of the north aisle is a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called Beaufort Chapel, many of that ancient and noble family being buried

here. In this chapel are two noble marble monuments; one erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester and Knight of the Garter, who died April 15, 1526; and his lady Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Earl of Huntingdon. The Earl lies dressed in the habit of the Garter, with his head resting on a helmet; and on his right side is his lady, in her robes of state. On the back sit two angels weeping; at their head stands an angel, displaying their arms within the Garter. This monument is inclosed within a screen of brass work gilt, and has no inscription on it.

The other monument is to the memory of Henry Somerset, late Duke of Beaufort, Knight of the Garter. It is of white marble, exceedingly magnificent; two columns of the Corinthian order, with their shafts entwined with leaves and flowers, support the upper part of the monument, on which is placed, on each side, a flaming urn, adorned with leaves and flowers; and, in the centre, the Duke's coat of arms. In the middle below is his Grace, dressed in his robes, in a reclining posture. Over him are curtains hanging down by the columns on each side, while on the background are represented in relievo, in the clouds, two angels holding a crown and palm, and several cherubs. Below the Duke is St. George killing the dragon; and on each side of the monument, between the columns, stands a statue, one representing Justice, the other Fortitude. On the base is a Latin inscription to the following purport:—

Beneath this marble, loaded with years and honours, sleeps Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Baron Herbert of Chepstow, Rheglan,



and Gower, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; eminent for his virtues and nobleness of soul. In him was united a singular prudence with a renowned justice. He not only restored his fortune, which was overthrown by his enemies, but happily increased his ancient honours. Nor was he so intent upon his own private interest as to neglect that of the public; for he was, in the reigns of Charles and James the Second, President of the Council in the principality of Wales; Governor of the counties and cities of Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, and all Wales; Governor of the castle of Briavel, and Principal Verdurer of the Forest of Dean; Lieutenant of the Boroughs of Malmesbury, Tewkesbury, and Andover; Chamberlain and Privy Councillor to both of the Charles's, to whom he cleaved with unspotted honour. He had to his wife, Mary, the eldest daughter of the most honourable Arthur Lord Capel, whom he dearly loved, by whom he had a most numerous offspring. He died, aged 70, January 21, 1699.

On a neat marble tablet, affixed to the wall of the chapel, is the following inscription:—

This chapel (belonging to his ancestors), wherein lie buried not only the bodies of those whose tombs are erected, but likewise that of Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, his grandfather, so eminent for the great supplies of men and money afforded to his sovereign King Charles the Martyr, whose cause he espoused; and for keeping his castle of Rheglan with a strong garrison at his own expense, until it became the last but one in England and Wales that held out against the rebels, and then not yielding it until after a long siege to Lord Fairfax, generalissimo of the Parliament forces: in revenge of which obstinacy, as they termed it, it was demolished, and all the woods and parks, which were vast, cut down and destroyed, and his estate sold by order of the then rebellious Parliament, to the great damage of himself and posterity. Wherein also lies the body of Henry, the Restorer's first-born son.

This chapel being, in the time of the Rebellion, upon the before-mentioned account, much defaced, and the brass work, to a considerable value, plundered and embezzled, was restored to its primitive form and shape, and what was wanting thereto supplied, at the

expense and charge of his Grace Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort, whose monument, &c. we have already given an account of.

The late repairs of this chapel were at the expense of the father of the present Duke of Beaufort.

#### URSWICK CHAPEL.

At the north-west corner of this church is Urswick's, or the Bread, chapel, so called from Dr. Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor, and joint promoter with Sir Reginald Bray in finishing this fabric. This gentleman was also a faithful servant to Henry VII. before his accession to the throne, and was afterwards employed by that prince on many embassies to foreign princes, on the most important subjects; and was in so great favour that he was offered the greatest ecclesiastical honours, all which he refused, and, in 1505, resigned this deanery and all his other preferments, contenting himself with the duties of his private parsonage at Hackney, where he died and was buried 1521. His epitaph may be found in Weaver's Funeral Monuments. The stone screen has been removed to the south aisle, and is described in page 102.

Here is also a neat marble tablet to the memory of Colonel Robert Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan; he was Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle, under his brother the Duke of Montague, and died October 20th, 1768.

The cenotaph of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte is erecting in this chapel, by Mr. Wyatt.

## RUTLAND CHAPEL.

This chapel is in the middle of the north aisle, and in the centre of it is a neat alabaster monument, erected to the memory of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, in the reign of Henry VIII., and of the Lady Anne, his wife, niece to Edward IV.

Sir George lies dressed in armour, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on an unicorn couchant. By his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, which were once beautifully blazoned, her head resting on a cushion supported by two angels. On each side of the tomb are their sons and daughters; and at one end are angels displaying the family arms. Sir George died October 23, 1513, and Lady Anne, April 22, 1526.

In this chapel is another memorial of this noble family, viz. a brass plate gilt, whereon are the effigies of Anne Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV., and mother of the above Lady Anne Manners; and Sir Thomas Syllinger, her husband; with their arms blazoned, and a crucifix between them, with this inscription:—

Within this chapel lyeth buried Anne Duchess of Exeter, syster to the noble King Edward the Fourth; and also Sir Thomas Syllinger, Knyght, her husband; who hath founded wythyn thys college a chantrie with two prests singing for evermore. On whose soul God have mercy. The which Anne, Duchess, died in the year of our Lord a thousand CCCCLXXV., the dominical letter D primum s. XIII day of January.

On a like plate under the next window is engraved,

Magister Robertus Honeywood,  
Legum Doctor,

In the middle of the plate, the Doctor is represented

in the habit of his degree, with St. Catharine behind him, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap.

Adjoining to the last mentioned, is a neat marble tablet, with the following inscription :

Near this place lie the remains of Theodore Aylward, Mus. Doc. Gresham Professor of Music, and Organist of this Chapel, died 27th Feb. 1801, aged 70.

Aylward adieu, my pleasing gentle friend,  
 Regret and honour on thy grave attend ;  
 Thy rapid hand harmonious skill possesst,  
 And moral harmony enrich'd thy breast ;  
 For Heaven most freely to thy life assign'd  
 Benevolence, the music of the mind ;  
 Mild as thy nature, all thy moral scene :  
 Thy death was easy, and thy life serene.      HAYLEY.

In 1818 a neat marble tablet, with an appropriate design in bas-relief, was placed in this chapel, as a tribute from the officers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, to the memory of their gallant comrade Major Packe, who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The following is a copy of the inscription :

To the Memory  
 Of Robert Christopher Packe, Esquire,  
 Second Son of Charles James Packe, Esquire,  
 Of Prestwold, Leicestershire,  
 And Major in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue,  
 Who was killed at the head of his Squadron,  
 When charging the French Cuirassiers, at the ever  
 Memorable Battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815,  
 In the XXXIIId year of his Age.  
 This Monument was erected by the Officers of the Regiment,  
 In which he had served more than Fifteen Years,  
 In testimony of their high veneration for  
 His distinguished Military Merit ;  
 And of their sincere Regret for the loss of a Companion,  
 So long endeared to their Affections by his  
 Amiable Manners and Private Virtue.

## HASTINGS' CHAPEL.

On the west side of the choir door, in the north aisle, is a chapel, built by Elizabeth, the wife of William Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. and Master of the Mint, who for his loyalty to that Prince and his royal issue was put to death by Richard III. in the Tower of London.

The roof of this chapel is neat, and was formerly richly ornamented and gilt. At each end are several niches, in which images appear to have been placed, and under them several angels displaying the arms of the family of Hastings.

This chapel is dedicated to St. Stephen, whose history is painted on four panels in the inside of it, and still well preserved.

In the first panel is St. Stephen preaching to the people; in the second he is represented before the tribunal of Herod; in the third is the stoning of this primitive martyr by the Jews; and in the fourth the saint is represented in a sleeping posture, and above him his beatification. On the fore ground is inscribed in Latin, "He dies in the Lord, by whom eternal life is given;" and under the several panels are similar apposite sentences.

The grave stones in the various parts of the chapel not being usually noticed by strangers, we have omitted to point them out, as a particular account of them would swell this compendium beyond its intended limits.

## THE QUEEN'S CLOSET.

On the north side of the choir, adjoining to the

altar, is a gallery called the Queen's closet, formerly used only for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation; in 1780 it was considerably repaired, and completely furnished with desks, stools, cushions, curtains, &c.; and here their Majesties and the royal family attended divine service every Sunday morning during their summer residence at Windsor.

The wainscot and canopy are both in the Gothic style, and neatly painted in imitation of Norway oak. The curtains are of a fine garter blue silk, and the chairs and stools are covered with the same. On the covers of the cushions, within an oval encircled with flowers, are neatly worked the letters G. R.

In the second window are painted the arms of their Majesties, by Bristow; a sun-flower, by West; and a rose, by Jarvis.

In the third window is St. Catharine, and the crowning of Queen Esther.

In the east window is a representation of Nabal receiving David's messengers; vide 25th chap. 1st book, of Samuel.

In the window on the south side of the closet is an excellent piece, in ancient stained glass, of the Wise Men's Offering, and a portrait of King Charles II.

The upper part of the window next the choir is beautifully ornamented with mosaic glass. In this window are three pieces, representing the Dissipation, Distress, and Return of the Prodigal Son; the arms of Henry VII. and other heraldic insignia in appropriate blazonry.

#### THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Chapter

House, wherein all the business of the college is transacted. This room is not usually shewn to strangers.

Fronting the entrance is a fine whole length of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of state; in his right hand he holds a sword, bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the conquests he gained over those nations. Round the frame is written this inscription:—

*Edwardus Tertius invictissimus Angliæ Rex, hujus Capellæ et nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Fundator.*

On one side of the portrait is kept the two handed sword of this renowned Prince, which is six feet nine inches long.

#### THE ROYAL DORMITORY.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel is a stone edifice, built by King Henry VII. as a burial place for himself and his successors: but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII. Wolsey, with a profusion of expense unknown to former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb-House. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon, in his life of Henry VIII., says it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace the tomb was so far executed,

that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done, and 380*l.* 18*s.* sterling had been paid for gilding only the half of this sumptuous monument.

The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from Court, was privately buried in one of the Abbey chapels at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646 it became an object of plunder by the rebels; and the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, were sold or destroyed by them.

King James II. converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was embellished by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted; but on a splendid banquet being given by this Prince to the Pope's Nuncio, the populace were excited to attack the structure, when they destroyed the windows, and materially damaged the interior decorations. After this outrage the chapel remained entirely neglected, and made a most ruinous appearance, till the summer of the year 1800, when his late Majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be repaired.

Whatever might have been his Majesty's intention at that time, nothing further was carried into execution till 1810, when it was determined to construct within its walls a royal dormitory.

The workmen employed in removing the earth for this purpose, discovered two coffins in a stone recess about three feet below the surface; one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward



IV. ; the other those of George, the third son of the said King and Queen. From hence it is evident, that the conjectures, mentioned in page 94, concerning the remains of Elizabeth Wydville being deposited in the tomb of Edward IV. were erroneous.

An excavation was formed in the dry rock of chalk, of the whole length and width of the building, to the depth of 15 feet from the surface, and in this the sepulchre is constructed. The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive Gothic columns, of an octagonal shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle, twelve low tombs are erected for the Sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of fine Bath stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage is formed from the vault under the choir of St. George's Chapel, in which an aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, for the bodies to descend. From the columns springs a vaulted roof over the tomb. The building itself is intended for a Chapter House for the service of the Order of the Garter. In completion of this design, the ceiling painted by Verrio was taken away, and a Gothic roof, in unison with the general character of the building, substituted. The whole was intended to undergo a complete repair—many internal decorations have been prepared. The sepulchre is from the design

of the late James Wyatt, Esq. as are also the decorations.

The illustrious personages whose remains have been deposited in this cemetery are the following :

The Princess Amelia, sixth and youngest daughter of George III., who died on the 11th of Nov. 1810, in the 27th year of her age, was the first inmate of this magnificent sepulchre. The body of her Royal Highness was deposited in a vault behind the high altar in St. George's Chapel, until the completion of the royal mausoleum, when it was here removed.

On the 19th of Nov., 1817, the remains of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, and her infant, were deposited within this sacred inclosure, with manifestations of individual mourning and national regret that have scarcely been paralleled in the history of nations.

Her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, on the 2d of Dec., 1818, was here interred; as was, on the 12th of Feb., 1820, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, fourth son of their late Majesties, but a few days before the interment of his father, George III., added to the list of its illustrious occupants.

An account of the funeral ceremonies of our late revered Sovereign will be found at length in *Appendix F*.

At the same time the bodies of the Princes Octavius and Alfred, which had been removed from the royal vault, in Westminster Abbey, were placed in this cemetery, by the side of their parents.

The detail of this interesting ceremony will be found in *Appendix F*.

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On the west side of the Cloister passage, which divides the Chapel of St. George from the Tomb House, a tablet of white marble bears the following inscription :

King George III.  
 Caused to be interred  
 Near this place, the body of  
     Mary Gascoin,  
 Servant to the late Princess Amelia ;  
 And this tablet to be erected,  
     In testimony of  
     His grateful sense of  
     The faithful service  
     And attachment of  
 An amiable Young Woman  
     To his beloved daughter ;  
 Whom she survived only three months :  
     She died the 19th of February, 1811,  
     Aged 31 Years.

Beyond this, a few paces northward brings us to the Great Cloister, the inner sides of which are formed by Gothic arches, each of which is divided by tracery into four compartments, ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. A small doorway on the west side (the arch of which springs from corbel shields decorated with heraldic insignia,) opens to the Chapter House. Passing this, a high vaulted passage, at the south west angle of the Cloister, presents a communication with the various buildings on the south side of St. George's Chapel—the Clock Tower, and Horse Shoe Cloisters, &c. On the south side of the Great Cloister is a passage to the Inner Cloister, and through them to the gate of the hundred steps. The entrance to the Deanery is at the south east angle of these Cloisters. Several memorials of de-

ceased Poor Knights occupy the walls and pavement round the enclosure; and against the west wall, near the entrance of the Cloisters, is a small square marble tablet, erected to the memory of the late venerable Sir Isaac Heard, surmounted by a shield of arms, and bearing the coronet of Garter King at Arms. The inscription it bears is as follows:

Hunc juxta parietur  
 Depositæ sunt mortales exuviæ  
 Viri venerabilis et probatissimi  
 Isaaci Heard,  
 Equitis Aurati  
 Garteri  
 Principalis Regis Armorum  
 Cujus Officium XXXVIII per annos  
 Summa cum integritate et indefessa sedulitate  
 Ad usque vitæ terminum exercuit  
 Variis secialibus Muniis  
 Plusquam LXII annos perfunctus  
 Obiit die XXIX Aprilis MDCCCXII.  
 Ætatis Suæ XCII.  
 Quam si Noveris Amasti.

## CHAP. VII.

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**A SUMMARY ACCOUNT  
OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. GEORGE.**

The Royal College of St. George was first incorporated, and endowed by letters patent dated the 6th of August, in the 22d year of the reign of King Edward III. (1348). The grant, which is given at length in the appendix to Ashmole, sets forth the motives which have excited the King to the charitable work, and continues thus : ‘ And because it is a good way of merchandize, whereby we change transitory things for those things which are eternal ; we have caused a certain chapel, formed with convenience and beauty, for eight secular Canons, situate within our Castle of Windsor, wherein we were washed with the water of holy baptism, magnificently begun to the honour of St. Edward the Confessor by our progenitors, to which Canons they allowed a certain sum of money at their pleasure, and gave it them for alms out of their Exchequer, to be finished at our royal charge, to the honor of God Almighty, and of his mother the glorious Virgin Mary, and of the Saints George the Martyr and Edward the Confessor. And earnestly desiring and effectually endeavouring that the said Canons, being there to serve the Lord, may

be augmented, as well with an increase of revenue, as in the number of other Canons, Ministers, and Servants : and that in the said Chapel the glory of the Divine name may be exalted with greater worship : unto the aforesaid eight Canons we think fit to super-add one Custos presiding over them and fifteen other Canons more, and 24 Knights, impotent of themselves or inclining to poverty, to be perpetually maintained of the goods of the said Chapel.' The endowment settled by this grant comprised the right of patronage and the advowsons of the church of Wyrardisbury in the diocese of Lincoln, of South Stanton, in the diocese of Exeter, and of Uttoxeter in the diocese of Coventry and Litchfield, and so much money to be paid every year out of the royal Exchequer, as together with the profits arising from the churches should be sufficient for their decent support, until the King should provide for them in goods, lands, benefices, or rents, the sum of 1000*l.* yearly.

In consequence of this princely endowment, and sanctioned by the authority of the Pope and the consent of the Bishop of Salisbury, in whose diocese the Chapel is situated, the Bishop of Winchester forthwith instituted a Collegiate Society within the Chapel of St. George, consisting of one Custos or Dean, 12 Secular Canons, 13 Priests, 4 Clerks, 6 Choristers, and 24 Alms Knights, besides the necessary officers, &c. The statutes of the College, confirmed by the Pope, the royal founder, and other requisite authorities, bear date on the 6th of August, 1349, and the first Dean appointed under them was William Mugge, who died or resigned in 1380.

In 1353, five years after its foundation, the King by a charter granted several valuable privileges and immunities to the College, in consequence of which it was exempted from all Knight's fees, talliages, aids and contributions to the King, as well as from all ecclesiastical impositions of whatever nature. The houses of the Canons and officers, as well those within the Castle of Windsor as elsewhere, were declared to be free from any livery of the King's stewards, marshals, purveyors, or officers, and it was commanded that no duke or nobleman, or any of the King's Escheators, &c. should, on any pretence, lodge or stay in the house of the Custos or Canons without their consent. Themselves and tenants were also freed from all tolls and payments levied upon others, as well as from such in the County court; and they were empowered to have the cognizance of pleas between their tenants, as well of trespasses and contracts as of other causes, in their own courts. In short, without proceeding to the detail of all the privileges granted by this charter, it may be observed that the College, by virtue of it, enjoyed many peculiar and important advantages, and at the same time were freed from almost every burthen or duty that it was in the power of the monarch to exempt them from. These letters patent were confirmed, and several immunities granted by Henry VI. and Edward IV.; also by an act of parliament of the 22d of Edward IV. Several statutes were likewise made for perpetuating and well-governing this College, by Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth; and the present establishments on the foundation are as follow:—

A Dean, who is president over the rest of the College both in civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He is presented by the King, and instituted by the Bishop of Winchester.

Twelve Canons, or Prebendaries, who, with the Dean, constitute the legislative body of this College. These also are presented to their prebends by the King, but are instituted and installed by the Dean, or his deputy.

Seven Minor Canons, who, at their admission, according to the statutes of the College, are bound to be deacons, and at the next time appointed for ordination to be ordained priests. Each of these Canons had at first but the annual pension of eight pounds sterling; but this was increased by Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, and since augmented by the college to forty pounds per annum. In addition to this, the late Mr. Isaac Chapman, a Minor Canon, who died February 8, 1781, bequeathed ten pounds a-year to each of the Minor Canons; so that, if we include the value of their houses, which some of them let, their annual income may be estimated at about eighty pounds.

Thirteen Clerks, who after the foundation of the College by Edward III. were taken into the choir for the service thereof. One of them being Organist, has a double Clerk's place, and is therefore accounted as two of the thirteen; their salaries are twenty-two pounds ten shillings per annum each: these also have each an house allowed them.

Ten Choristers: these were appointed for the further service of the choir, for which the six seniors have a stipend of twelve shillings, and the four juniors six



shillings a month. Formerly there were only eight of these, which is the reason the pay of the four younger ones is but half what it was originally.

Ten officers appointed for the business of the College, are a steward, treasurer, steward of the courts, chapter-clerk, chanter, and verger; two sextons, two bell-ringers, a clock-keeper, and a porter.

#### POOR KNIGHTS.

King Edward III., out of the great respect he bore to military honour, and the regard he had for those who behaved themselves bravely in the wars, yet afterwards became reduced in their circumstances, provided an honourable asylum and comfortable subsistence for 24 decayed Knights by uniting them in one corporate and joint body with the custos and canons of his collegiate foundation. These were called *milites pauperes*, and since Poor or Alms Knights. The number was at first twenty-four. On account of some difference between the dean and canons and the Alms Knights, it was enacted, by an act of the 22d of Edward IV., that the dean and canons and their successors, should be for ever quit and discharged from all manner of charge of or for the said Knights. From this time their subsistence became very precarious, and their numbers continued to decrease, till Edward VI., in pursuance of a clause in his father's will, vested revenues in the College, to the amount of 600*l.* annually, to be employed for the use and support of a new establishment for 13 Poor Knights only. In the reign of Mary, the houses in the Lower Ward were built for their reception, and the Queen nominated nine

persons to enjoy the first fruits of the revival of the foundation. Queen Elizabeth, immediately after her accession to the throne, made a special foundation for thirteen poor men decayed in wars and such like service of the realm, to be called the Thirteen Knights of Windsor, and there kept in succession, agreeably to the will of her father King Henry VIII. Her Majesty likewise established certain rules and orders for the well governing the said knights; and appointed the dean and canons, and their successors, to enforce their observance of the said rules.

By these statutes it was declared, that the Thirteen Knights should be elected of gentlemen brought to necessity through adverse fortune, and such as had spent their time in the service of their Prince; that one of the thirteen should be chosen governor over the rest; that they were to be men unmarried, and none of them afterwards permitted to marry, on pain of losing their places; but these rules, as well as some others, are not strictly adhered to.

The present number of Alms-Knights is thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire in the reign of James I. The former were endowed as before stated by Henry VIII. with lands of the yearly value of 600*l.*, and the latter by Sir Peter le Maire, with an estate of 230*l.* per annum. The houses of those on the royal establishment are repaired at the expense of the Crown; but those of Sir Peter Le Maire's foundation at the charge of Knights themselves, who also pay nine pounds a year land-tax. The annual income of each of these knights is about 50*l.* exclusive of a house to live in.

Their habit is a red gown, and a mantle of blue or purple cloth, with the cross of St. George embroidered on the left shoulder.

In addition to the above mentioned eighteen Poor Knights, Mr. Samuel Travers, who died in 1728, by his will, bearing date the 16th of July, 1724, after giving several pecuniary legacies, devised the residue of his real and personal estates to his executors upon trust, that they should, out of the rents and profits thereof, settle an annuity of 60*l.*, to be paid to each of seven gentlemen, to be added to the Poor Knights of Windsor; and that a building might be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said seven gentlemen, who were to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war.

A suit in chancery was found requisite to establish this will, before the benevolent intentions of the testator could be carried into effect, and a decree having been at length obtained in favour of the will, seven gentlemen were appointed, and a suitable building erected, in conformity to its directions.

This structure is situated on the north side of the Castle, in a meadow adjoining the Park. It consists of seven distinct apartments, exclusive of the general dining-room and offices. The building has a portico nearly the whole length of the front, and forms a pleasing object from the Terrace. The situation, though picturesque, is unfavourable, being extremely flat.

## CHAP. VIII.

INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF  
THE GARTER.

THE origin of this most noble and distinguished order of knighthood, notwithstanding the researches of many learned and ingenious antiquaries, is still involved in considerable uncertainty, if not in impenetrable obscurity; and various have been the causes alleged for its original foundation. Thus one author (Barnes) has attempted to deduce it from a custom of the Phœnicians, who were used to encircle their bodies with a blue or purple fillet, as a charm from the dangers of shipwreck. Rastell, in his Chronicle, has ascribed its origin to Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have bound a blue leathern thong, as a badge of distinction, round the legs of 25 of his knights that had bravely stood by him in the heat of the battle at the siege of Acon, and who were afterwards called "The Knightes of the Blue Thonge." It is by others, and, as it appears, with much more probability, supposed to have originated from the circumstance of Edward III., the Founder of the Order, having given the word "Garter" as the war cry at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. Fabian, in his Chronicle, speaks of this institution in the follow-

ing manner:—"In his 19th year (1344), the King held a solempne feaste at his Castel of Wyndesore, where, betweene Candelmasse and Lent, were holden or executed many marcial actes, as joustes, tournaments, with diverse other; at which were present many strangers of other lands, and in the end thereof he there devised the Order of the Garter." Selden, who describes it as exceeding in majesty, honour, and fame, all the chivalrous orders of the world, also observes that this meeting, at which were assembled many of the most illustrious personages in Europe, did, in truth, occasion its institution.

On the other hand, it has been imagined by some, and the probability of the fact has been considered strengthened by the language of the motto, that there is no good reason for rejecting the more fanciful idea of its origin as related by Polydore Virgil, in his account of Edward's having, while at Werk Castle, in 1341, taken up a garter which had been dropped by the Countess of Salisbury when dancing, and vowing, in consequence of the sarcastic smiles of the company, that "the greatest among them should be proud of wearing such a garter." To whichever of these various causes it is to be at last ascribed, certain it is, that, early in the year 1349, an Order, the most splendid and the most honourable of any one known in Europe, was instituted by the renowned and war-like Edward, and has continued to flourish in all the pride and magnificence of the best ages of chivalry to the present time.

Previous to the final establishment of the Order, the King summoned an assembly of his Earls, Barons,

and principal Knights, to consult on the best mode of giving it suitable splendour, as well as on the regulations necessary for its government. At this meeting it appears to have been determined that the number of persons to be received into the Order should be restricted to twenty-six, a regulation which, having been religiously observed by successive Sovereigns, was highly conducive to the great estimation in which it has always been held. No alteration in this respect was made till the year 1786, nearly four centuries and a half from its establishment; at this latter period, in consequence of the numerous issue of the late Sovereign, which would have rendered the distinction of very limited extent out of the immediate circle of the blood royal, it was ordered that in future it should be extended generally to the King's sons, without reference to the number of Knights admitted under the regulations of the founder.

The first Installation was in the year 1349, on the anniversary of St. George, who was declared the patron of the Order. The august ceremony was conducted with all the warlike splendour of a chivalric age; and the imposing magnificence of the Church gave effect to the pageant accompanying the formal institution of the Order, which was attended by an immense concourse of people drawn together from different parts of Europe.\* The Sovereign and his twenty-five Companions went in procession to the Chapel of their patron Saint, clothed in russet gowns

\* A superb historical picture, by West, in the King's Audience Chamber, represents this magnificent and imposing ceremony. (See Chap. XI. No. 7.)

and mantles of fine blue woollen cloth, embroidered with Garters, and decorated with the insignia of the Order. After the ceremony of the Installation, the Knights were entertained with great magnificence by the King, and the festivities were continued for several days. The first Knights of the Garter were the following:

1. King Edward himself, who first took the habit in the Chapel of St. George, from the hands of William Edyn-don, Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order; and being thus ennobled, the King, as Sovereign of the Order, proceeded to give the habit to twenty-five Knights Companions, in the following order of succession:
2. Edward Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) then 14 years of age.
3. Henry, Earl and afterwards Duke, of Lancaster, the King's cousin.
4. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
5. John Greilly, Governor of Buche, in Normandy.
6. Ralph Earl of Stafford.
7. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
8. Roger Lord Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March.
9. John Lord L'Isle.
10. Bartholomew Lord Burghersh.
11. John Lord Beauchamp.
12. John Lord Mohun, of Dunster.
13. Hugh Lord Courtney, son of the Earl of Devonshire.
14. Thomas Lord Holland.
15. John Lord Grey, of Codenore.
16. Sir Richard Fitzsimon.
17. Sir Miles Stapleton.
18. Sir Thomas Wale.\*
19. Sir Hugh Wrottesley.

\* This Knight was the first who afforded a vacancy in the stalls of the original Knights, he dying within three years after the institution.

20. Sir Nele Loring.
21. The Lord Chandois.
22. The Lord James Audley.
23. Sir Otho Holland.
24. Sir Henry Eam, of Brabant.
25. Sir Sanchet D'Ambrichcourt, a knight of Hainault.
26. Sir Walter Paveley.

The insignia of the Order consists of the garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, George, star, and collar. These together compose the superb attire of the Knights which is called the *Habit*. The four first originated with the founder, the George and collar were added by Henry VIII., and the star by Chas. I. The garter is of blue velvet, bordered with gold wire, and embroidered with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and is worn between the knee and the calf. Of what materials this principal ensign was first composed, there is no authentic account. It was in all probability of leather; as Polydore Virgil speaks merely of the ornamental part of it, when he represents it as adorned with gold and precious stones, and having a buckle of gold at the end, wherewith to fasten it about the leg. In later ages this badge has been, and still occasionally is, very much enriched. The garter sent to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, by Charles I., exceeded all others bestowed by former Sovereigns, each letter of the motto being composed of diamonds, in number 411, according to an account given in by the Sovereign's command to the registrar of the Order. The motto upon the garter which that unfortunate prince wore on the scaffold, was composed also of diamonds, to the number of 412. The



colour of the mantle is a rich blue. At the first institution it was made of fine woollen cloth, which, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., was exchanged for velvet lined with white taffeta, the left shoulder being adorned with the cross of St. George, embroidered within a garter, and irradiated with beams of silver, an addition made by Chas. I. The collar is composed of links of gold fashioned like garters, the ground enamelled blue, and the letters of the motto gold, with a rose in the centre of each link. The George displays the figure of the Saint on horseback, vanquishing the dragon, and is pendant from the middle of the collar;—the whole is enriched with diamonds.

There are certain occasions which are distinguished by wearing the whole habit, or only certain parts of the insignia of the Order. At the feasts of the Installation the Knights wear the former, upon less solemn occasions they wear the collar only.

The officers of this Order are the Prelate, who is always the Bishop of Winchester; the Chancellor, the Bishop of Salisbury; a Registrar, the Dean of Windsor; Garter King at Arms, and his heralds and officers; and the Usher of the Black Rod.

Among the numerous foreign potentates who have esteemed it an honour to be admitted to companionship in this illustrious order we, reckon—

- Ten Emperors of Germany.
- One Emperor of Russia.
- Six Kings of France.
- Four Kings of Spain.
- Seven Kings of Portugal.

Two Kings of Sweden.  
One King of Poland.  
Seven Kings of Denmark.  
Two Kings of Scotland.  
Three Kings of Prussia.  
One King of Arragon.  
Two Kings of Naples.  
One King of Bohemia.  
Two Kings of Sicily and Jerusalem.  
One King of the Netherlands.  
Eight Princes of Orange.

Besides a numerous list of Princes, Electors, and Dukes of the first States in Europe.

The last Installation took place on Tuesday the 23d of April, 1805. This magnificent ceremony, which had strongly excited the public attention, was much enhanced in interest and value by the peculiar care bestowed upon it by the Sovereign. The last prior Installation of Knights of the Garter was on the 25th of July, 1771, but the vacancies by death in the Order were continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occasion of the Union with Ireland, his late Majesty, on the 31st of January, 1801, issued his royal proclamation, for the purpose of investing the Knights elect with all the rights, privileges, &c. of the Order, as fully, and to all intents and purposes the same, as if they had been actually installed. The immediate effect of this measure was, that the Knights elect, who had before only the privilege of wearing the blue riband, the George, and the garter, now assumed the star. The Royal Dukes elect, however, were excepted from this restriction. They having the privilege of wearing the star along with the other

insignia of the Order, from the time of their election. The Knights who thus became completely invested without actual installation, by reason of the royal proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; Marquises Buckingham, Lansdown, Cornwallis, and Salisbury; Earls Chatham, Carlisle, Westmoreland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected since 1801, and who consequently had not enjoyed the benefit of the proclamation, and had not the honour of wearing all the insignia of the Order, were the Duke of Rutland, Earl of Hardwicke, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls Pembroke, Winchelsea, and Chesterfield.

An account of the splendid ceremonies which attended the investiture of these distinguished persons will be found in *Appendix G*.

## CHAP. IX.

THE PARKS,  
FROGMORE, ROYAL LODGE, &c.

AMONG the numerous objects of beauty and interest in the neighbourhood of Windsor, the Little Park, from its immediate connection with the Castle, claims the priority of our notice. This park, which spreads round the north and east sides of the Castle, was enclosed by a brick wall in the reign of William III., and is computed to be about four miles in circumference, presenting a rich and varied succession of beautiful and interesting scenery.

Immediately under the Terrace, on the east side of the Castle, an extensive level, which formed the summit of the hill, was converted into a spacious bowling green by Charles II.; but the view from the Terrace on that side being somewhat confined in consequence of the elevation, his late Majesty ordered it to be considerably lowered, and the earth taken from it spread along the declivity of the hill on the north side, which was enclosed and planted with various kinds of forest trees. Since this period the hill has been beautifully laid out in walks, and planted with flowering shrubs. This important addition to the

original beauties of the park is called “The Slopes,” and extends along the side of the hill, from the end of the north Terrace to the Keeper’s Lodge on the east side of the park, forming a sort of hanging garden.—To this enclosure admittance was granted to respectable individuals, by keys, until 1823, when, in consequence of his Majesty’s residence at the Castle, it was judged requisite to withhold the indulgence.

The ground within the wall on the north side of the Castle was laid out by order of Queen Anne as a garden, but, shortly after the death of that Princess, the natural beauties of the park were considered sufficiently attractive to render the decorations of art unnecessary; the beds, parterres, &c. were therefore all levelled, and the surface restored to its original state. It now forms a spacious lawn, bounded by majestic trees, and affords a delightful foreground to the extensive view from the north side of the Castle.

The celebrated tree immortalized by Shakspeare, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, under the name of “Herne’s Oak,”\* is supposed to have stood at a

\* The superstition of the neighbouring peasantry having furnished this tree with an attendant spirit, our great English Dramatist seized the tradition as adapted to his purpose in working the mortification of *FALSTAFF*. The tree and its attendant horrors are thus described by Mrs. PAGE and her husband:—

Mrs. PAGE. There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,  
Sometime a keeper here, in Windsor Forest,  
Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,  
Walk round about an oak, with great ragged horns;  
And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,

short distance from the boundary of the park, on the south east side ;—a blighted oak, on the right of the footway towards Datchet, is still pointed out as the tree entitled to the designation given by the poet, but, except that its mere locality, and the slightly irregular features of the ground immediately about it, may in some measure countenance the traditionary claim, there does not appear any warrant to vouch for its identity.

The boundary, on the west side of this park, is formed by the Castle, the scite of the Queen's Lodge, and the gardens and pleasure grounds of the Lower Lodge. The improvements of the Castle commenced, as has been before mentioned, by the removal of the Queen's Lodge, in 1823 ;—by this measure a direct communication with the Long Walk, or rather a continuation of it, was laid open to the Castle, and it is not improbable that in the progress of the extensive and judicious alterations that are now executing, the Lower Lodge, with the adjacent buildings, will ultimately share the fate of the Queen's Lodge, and the scite of the whole be laid out in pleasure grounds, a necessary appendage in which the Castle has long been greatly deficient.

And makes milch kine yield blood, and shakes a chain  
In a most hideous and dreadful manner.

You have heard of such a spirit ; and well you know,  
The superstitious idle headed eld  
Received, and did deliver to our age  
This tale of Herne, the hunter, for a truth.

PAGE. Why, yet there want not many that do fear  
In deep of night to walk by this Herne's oak.  
But what of this ?

## FROGMORE.

Frogmore House, or Lodge, is separated from the Little Park by the high road from Windsor to Staines, and is situated about half a mile from the Castle, in a south eastern direction. From its situation and the abundance of fine old oak and elm timber standing upon the domain, it would seem probable that Frogmoor, or Frogmore, was at an early period enclosed from the forest. It appears to have been among the ancient possessions of the Crown, and that it was known by the name it still bears, in the time of Shakspeare, is evident from the mention he has made of it in the comedy to which we have before alluded\*.

During the great rebellion Frogmore was sold among the other domains belonging to the Crown, but it appears to have reverted to its original owners at, or shortly after, the restoration, and it subsequently became the residence of George Fitzroy, Duke of

\* *Merry Wives of Windsor.* Act II. Scene 3 :—

HOST. But first, Master Guest, and Master Page, and eke Cavalero Slender, go you through the town to *Frogmore*.

PAGE. Sir Hugh is there, is he ?

HOST. He is there ; see what humour he is in, and I will bring the Doctor about the fields ;—will it do well ?

SHALLOW. We will do it.

ALL. Adieu good Master Doctor.

[Exit PAGE, SHALLOW, and SLENDER.]

CAIUS. By gar, me vill kill de Priest ; for he speak for a jack-an-ape to Ann Page.

HOST. Let him die : sheath thy impatience ; throw cold water on thy choler ; go about the fields with me through *Frogmore*. I will bring thee where Mrs. Ann Page is, at a farm-house, a feasting ; and thou shalt woo her.

The next scene is laid at *Frogmore*.

Northumberland, the third son of Charles II. by the beautiful Duchess of Cleveland. It was afterwards, for some time, the residence of the Marshal Belleisle, upon his liberation on parole from confinement in the Round Tower at Windsor Castle. Its next occupier was Sir Edward Walpole, after whom it came into the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Anne Egerton, of whom her late Majesty, in the year 1792, purchased the remainder in the term of the lease by which it was held of the Crown. It thenceforward became, and for many years continued, the favourite and elegant retreat of her Majesty; and, upon her decease, became the property of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, who has since almost constantly resided at it.

Of the precise period at which the lands were inclosed and the original mansion erected, there does not appear any certainty. The present edifice is a modern structure, which has been much improved under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. It is partly built of free-stone, and consists of a centre building, with uniform wings, connected on the south side (which is the principal, or garden, front) by a handsome projecting colonade. The interior, which comprises many elegant apartments, is fitted up with a tasteful simplicity, eminently characteristic of its Royal possessor.

The grounds, embracing an extent of about thirteen acres, are agreeably diversified by a succession of lawns, shrubberies, and plantations, and are adorned with a fine piece of water, which, luxuriantly spreading itself before the southern windows, retires from the view among the adjacent woods, and again



emerging at a distant part of the gardens, gives a beautiful effect to the scenery from various points of observation. The trees and shrubs, among which are many valuable exotics, are grouped in a judicious manner, and materially add to the effect produced by the arrangement of the ornamental buildings scattered over the inclosure. Among the latter is a Hermitage, constructed from a design of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, consisting of a small circular hut with a thatched roof, completely embowered by the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding wood. In another direction, at some distance, a beautiful and highly picturesque Ruin, designed by Mr. James Wyatt, is seated on the bank of the lake, and presents an interesting object from various parts of the garden. There is also a Temple, dedicated to Solitude, erected in a situation admirably adapted to the idea excited by its designation; and, in another part of the grounds, a Thatched Barn presents itself, having all the external features of that description of building, but when entered, presenting us with the tasteful embellishments of an elegant ball-room, with every arrangement and convenience for the accommodation of a numerous company, and having galleries at the angles for the music and spectators.

During her late Majesty's possession of this elegant retreat, it was frequently the scene of a course of festivities, which alike displayed the munificent feelings of the illustrious occupants, and their ready disposition to contribute to the innocent enjoyments of all classes of the community. Of these fêtes, not only the nobility and gentry in the vicinity were invited partakers,

but the respectable inhabitants of Windsor generally were admitted to be spectators of the amusements and sharers in the refreshments. The most splendid of these royal entertainments were those which took place upon her Majesty's birthday, on the 19th of May, 1795; on the 23d of May, 1797, upon occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal; on the 8th of August, 1799, to celebrate the recovery of the Princess Amelia from a severe illness; on the 14th of July, 1800, to commemorate the happy escape of his Majesty from attempted assassination; and, lastly, on the 25th of October, 1809, upon occasion of the universal Jubilee for his late Majesty's having commenced the 50th year of his mild and truly beneficent reign.

#### THE GREAT PARK.

The Great Park lies on the south side of the town, and leads, in a direct line, by a noble avenue called the "Long Walk," on each side of which is a double row of majestic elms, to an eminence called Snow-hill, near three miles distant from the commencement. Upon this elevated spot, forming the southern termination of the magnificent avenue, it is in contemplation to erect an equestrian colossal statue of George III., which is now executing by Mr. Westmacott, by the command of his Majesty.

About half-a-mile, in a south-eastern direction, from the end of the Long Walk, is the Royal Lodge, formerly called the King's Cottage, which, for some time past, has been the constant summer residence of his Majesty. This building, which was erected upon

the site of a smaller cottage in 1810, has, at various times, undergone important alterations; and now presents, in its exterior elevation, the characteristics of an extensive Gothic building in the cottage style. The interior is fitted up in a style of exquisite taste and propriety; but not being open for the inspection of the public, a minute description of its arrangement would be perfectly unnecessary.

Near the Royal Lodge is Cumberland Lodge, formerly the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also of the late Duke William of Cumberland, to whom it was given in the year 1744. This is a large, substantial building, occasionally occupied by part of his Majesty's establishment. The last-mentioned Duke greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, and spacious lakes.

In various parts of the Park considerable farms were made by order of his late Majesty, which were severally named after the mode of agriculture used at them, viz. one is called the Norfolk, another the Suffolk, and a third the Flemish Farm; at each of which, respectively, the particular mode of culture peculiar to each country was practised during the time they were held by his Majesty. They are now let to different farmers, who adopt such modes of culture as they conceive most conducive to their interests.

At the distance of about a mile across the Park, in a western direction from the Royal Lodge, is a handsome Gothic structure called "Sandpit Gate." The

building comprises a lofty arched gateway, with an embattled parapet, flanked with octagonal towers, and having a low portal on each side of the main arch. On the eastern side of the gateway, a neat lodge, erected in a corresponding style of architecture, is inhabited by one of the keepers. This building, which affords a pleasing object of view from the Park, was erected, about the year 1800, by his late Majesty. In the extensive inclosures that adjoin it, several kangaroos, emews, and other curious quadrupeds and birds, are usually kept.

The Belvidere, on Shrub's-hill, is a triangular building, having a tower at each angle, and encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath was made at a great expense, and, from a small stream, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water a bridge was erected by the late Duke of Cumberland, on a bold and noble plan, being one single arch, of 165 feet span, which is five feet wider than that of the boasted Rialto at Venice. This piece of water terminated in a large and beautiful cascade; but some years since, the pond-head being blown up, the rapidity of the torrent did such material damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be entirely taken down, and a handsome one of stone erected, consisting of five arches. The dam, or mound, which confines this vast body of water till it rises to the summit of an artificial rock, is formed upon a large scale, at a very considerable expense, and was constructed by the celebrated Paul Sandby. This cas-

cade is by the side of the high road leading to Winchester and Southampton. About half a mile from the stone bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it being after the Chinese manner.

About six miles from Windsor, on the northern side of the Great Park, is the race-ground of Ascot-heath. This is allowed to be one of the first courses in the kingdom. The races on this course receive the constant attention and encouragement of his Majesty. A royal stand was erected upon the course, in 1822, from a design by Mr. Nash. In its original elevation the principal front presented a range of Doric columns, with a corresponding entablature, supporting a flat roof, designed for the accommodation of spectators, and commanding a full view of the course. The ornamental part of the exterior has been since materially altered by the removal of the Doric columns, which were considered too heavy in their effect, and others of a more slender form have been substituted. The view of the course from the royal apartment is consequently much more extensive. The principal chamber is 27 feet by 17, and is tastefully fitted up with crimson draperies, &c. Besides this apartment, the stand contains two handsome rooms, and, in the basement story, are two others, adapted for the residence of the persons who have charge of the building.

The Forest is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting by William I., who established many laws and regulations for the preservation of the royal game, and the better regulation of the Forest. By an Act passed in 1813, for inclosing the open and commonable lands within the said Forest, this large tract of land was disafforested.

## CHAP. VII.

## ETON.

ETON being immediately connected with Windsor, and its College always an object of considerable attention and importance, a concise account of it will we presume be acceptable.

It is situated in Buckinghamshire, and, by means of the bridge described in page 13 of this work, is in a manner joined to Windsor. The town consists of one long street, bounded on the east side by the river, and on the west by extensive common fields. Proceeding along this street towards the College, we pass, on the right hand, the Free School, endowed by the late Mark Antony Porny, Esq. in which 60 boys and 30 girls receive a gratuitous education\*; and on the opposite side of the street, at a short distance, the Chapel of Ease, originally erected for the inhabitants by the late Rev. William Hetherington, one of the Fellows of the College, and a munificent benefactor to the charitable institutions of the place, but which has been since rebuilt and enlarged by the College. After crossing two small bridges at the end of the street, we enter the College precinct, and passing on the one side the Lodging, or Dames',

\* Vide Appendix, H.

Houses, as they are here called, and on the other the burial ground and ante-chapel, a small gateway in the centre of the building introduces us to the great quadrangle of the College.

Eton College was founded by Henry VI., by a charter bearing date the 11th Oct. 1440, and endowed for the maintenance of a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, and twenty-five poor men. The buildings were commenced in 1441, as appears from the patent for collecting workmen. Henry Sever was the first provost, and his immediate successor was William Waynesflete, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College in Oxford, who had been the first master. This foundation was particularly excepted from spoliation in the Act for the Dissolution of Colleges and Chantries, in the reign of Edward VI. The establishment has, however, since been altered and considerably enlarged, and now consists of a provost, vice-provost, six fellows, two schoolmasters, with their assistants, seventy scholars, seven clerks, and ten choristers, besides various inferior officers and servants. The independent scholars, usually called oppidans, are very numerous, and are boarded at private houses in the immediate environs of the College. The average number of the whole scholars for some years past has been upwards of 500. The school is now fuller than was ever previously known.

The outer or great quadrangle is formed on the north and west sides by the buildings of the schools; on the east side by the lodgings of the masters, the clock tower, &c., under which is the principal en-

trance to the cloisters; and on the south side by the chapel. A statue, in bronze, of the royal founder, erected by Dr. Godolphin, provost of the college, who died in 1735, occupies a marble pedestal in the centre of the court.

The chapel is a lofty edifice of stone, supported on each side by massive buttresses which terminate in crocketed pinnacles. An embrasured battlement is continued round the building. Ascending to a spacious porch near the east end of the structure, we enter the chapel, which is 150 feet in length (exclusive of the ante-chapel) and 65 feet high. Its principal features are those of a simple and unaffected grandeur, which it derives as well from its loftiness as from the number and magnitude of the windows. The effect is, however, in some degree diminished by the injudicious mixture of a Grecian order with the Gothic architecture of the building. The sides of the chapel are wainscotted to a considerable height, and present a series of stalls for the heads and superior officers of the college, below these are the seats of the noblemen educated at the school, and a gradation of still lower tiers, to the floor of the chapel, are those of the scholars generally. A fine Gothic altar-piece of stone, enriched with canopied niches, is entirely hidden by one of some magnitude, but of most unmeaning character, said to have been erected by Sir Christopher Wren\*, under whose guidance the

\* It is a matter of some astonishment, that among the men of talent, and worth, and opulence, that have entered the world from among these "antique towers," not one should have thought of distinguishing the chapel of his College with an altar-piece more appropriate



whole of the interior fittings up appear to have been executed. The windows, elevated to a considerable height, are of magnificent dimensions, but do not seem ever to have been very richly ornamented with coloured glass. The organ is erected at the west end of the chapel, over a handsome screen of the composite order.

Passing through this, into the ante-chapel, our attention is attracted by a fine marble statue of Henry VI., by Bacon, which is placed upon a pedestal immediately under the great western window. This statue (erected in 1786) is elegant in its form and proportions, and the gracefulness of the attitude is peculiarly striking—perhaps even to an effect somewhat theatrical;—independent of this, the figure is altogether feminine.

A singularly magnificent reading stand, of bronze, five feet in height, with a variety of scriptural devices in circular compartments, and probably of a date coeval with the erection of the College, is placed within a rail on the south side, near the entrance; and on the opposite side is a marble font of great beauty. Above these, upon lofty piers, are raised the statues of “the pious Henry,” and of St. George, his tutelary saint. The pacific disposition of the King is denoted by the palm branch which he bears in his right hand, instead of a sceptre. Several old

than the mass of joiners' work which has so long and so improperly occupied this situation. Surely amongst the abundance of pictorial treasures that adorn the collections of many of these distinguished individuals, some *chef d'œuvre* might be found for the purpose, worthy alike of its object and its donor.

brasses are distributed over the pavement of the ante-chapel, and on the north side is a small mural monument to the Earl Waldegrave, who was drowned when at school here, in 1794.

Among the eminent persons who lie buried here, are Richard Lord Gray of Wilton, henchman to King Henry VIII.; John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, confessor to that monarch; Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton, and Provost of this, College, who founded the Savillian professorships of astronomy and geometry at Oxford; Sir Henry Wootton, an eminent ambassador, statesman, and scholar, in the reign of James I., and also Provost of Eton; Francis Rowse, a distinguished puritanical writer, and one of the members of Cromwell's Upper House, who died Provost of Eton, in 1658; and Dr. Allestre, also a Provost, who built the Upper school with the arcade beneath, at the expense of 1500*l.*, and died in 1680.

Returning to the great quadrangle, we pass through a spacious arch under the clock tower, the face of which is enriched with two beautiful morsels of sculpture, to the cloisters, round which are the residences of the provost and fellows. A flight of stone steps, on the south side, conducts us to the hall, in which the scholars upon the foundation take their commons; this is a spacious and lofty apartment, having a dais, or state, at the west end, over which is a large canopy; the centre of the hall is occupied with a circular hearth for the winter fires, the smoke of which passes through the lantern that rises from the roof immediately over it;—upon occasions of peculiar im-

portance this apartment is hung with a suite of tapestry.

From hence, by a small door near the buttery hatch, we approach the staircase to the Library, which forms the south side of the cloister, and consists of three rooms of elegant proportions, divided by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The rooms are lofty and surrounded by galleries, which add greatly to the appearance and convenience of the whole : over a fire place in the centre division is a fine portrait, on wood, of Henry VI., and a small marble bust of that monarch is supported by a corbel over the entrance of the vestibule leading to the gallery staircase. The gallery is ornamented with a portrait of the late Antony Storer, Esq., a recent benefactor to the library, and an animated bust of John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Park; a curious Chinese map of the city of Pekin is also placed in the gallery. The collection of books is supposed to form one of the best selected libraries in the kingdom;—among the literary treasures which enrich these apartments, is an invaluable collection of oriental manuscripts, in fine preservation, given by Mr. Pote, of Bengal, and some beautifully illuminated vellums, the gifts of various Etonians; a splendid collection of books and drawings, belonging to the late Richard Topham, Esq., of Windsor, has also been presented to the College by his executors. The last benefactor to the library was the late Antony Storer, Esq. whose collection of books and paintings, which he bequeathed to the College, were estimated at 8000*l*.

In the provost's lodgings are portraits of Queen

Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Smith, a Provost of the College, Sir Robert Walpole, Provost Stewart, Sir Henry Saville, Sir Henry Wootton, and several other provosts. There is also a female portrait, on a panel, said to be that of Jane Shore. The forehead is large, but the features are small and uninteresting, and the hair auburn. Her only covering is a thin veil thrown loosely over her shoulders. The chief argument in favour of the originality of this portrait, rests upon a tradition that the provost of Eton College was the confessor of this celebrated and unfortunate woman.

A small doorway at the north-east angle of the cloister opens to the play-grounds, which consist of several extensive meadows, well shaded by lofty trees, and watered by the majestic river that bounds them on the south-east.

The election of scholars to King's College, Cambridge, founded also by Henry VI., takes place the latter end of July, when the twelve senior scholars are put on the roll to succeed to King's College, but they are not removed till vacancies occur, the average number of which is about nine in two years. In the passage from the great quadrangle to the Lower school, the names of the scholars upon the foundation elected off to King's College since the year 1724, are cut in the wainscot. It is a splendid list of talent; and there are names inscribed that are intimately associated with our proudest recollections of the last century. At nineteen years of age the scholars are superannuated. Eton sends also two scholars to Merton College, Oxford, where they are denominated Post-masters; and has likewise a few exhibitions of

21 guineas each, for its superannuated scholars, to enlarge whose funds the Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, late Fellow, bequeathed an estate of 80*l.* per annum, after the death of his widow. The late Provost, Dr. Jonathan Davis, also left a considerable legacy for the same beneficial purpose. The scholars elected to King's College succeed to fellowships at three years' standing.

At the time of election, the Provost of King's College, attended by two Posers, comes from Cambridge, for the purpose of examining the candidates, as well as those who are in turn to be moved to their own college. At this period, public speeches, selected from the classics, as also some of the English poets, are recited by the senior scholars in the school-room, after which they depart for the summer vacation.

A singular custom is triennially observed here, called Montem, from the mount in the village of Salt-hill, about a mile from Eton, to which the whole school march in military procession, with colours and music, on Whit Tuesday in every third year. On this occasion a collection is made for the Captain of the Boys on the Royal Foundation, to which every person present is expected to contribute. This is demanded for Salt-money, by some of the upper boys, who, in elegant fancy dresses, are called Salt-bearers, accompanied by their Servitors in similar, but less sumptuous habits.

His present Majesty has generally honoured this celebration with his presence, and has contributed liberally for salt. The company assembled here of

late has been very numerous and splendid, and the collections considerably increased. We have been informed that the last amounted to upwards of 1000*l*.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this singular custom, but it appears to have arisen from the early times of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes. There are some traces of it to be found as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, who, when on a visit to the College, desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from its foundation. In the list was an *annual* procession of the scholars, who, on those occasions, repeated verses, and gathered money from the public for a dinner and other purposes.

The manor of Eton was acquired by the College in the reign of Edward IV. The parish church of Eton, called, in ancient records, "Eton Gildables," having been suffered to fall to decay, the inhabitants were permitted to attend divine service in the College Chapel, which, although capacious, was at length found inadequate to the proper accommodation of so large a congregation as was thereby occasioned. To remedy the inconveniences which were mutually experienced, a Chapel of Ease was erected for them in the town. The Provost of Eton is always Rector, and possesses archidiaconal jurisdiction within the parish.

## APPENDIX.

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### A.

*Abstract of the Windsor Paving Acts of the 9th Geo. III. c. 10, (1769), and 47th Geo. III. c. 8, (1807).*

BY these acts 61 commissioners were appointed from among the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, having power to elect others, as the demise, resignation, or incapacity of their members might render such election expedient, under the following limitations, viz. : " That no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner in the execution of this act, during the time he shall hold any office of profit, or have any share or interest in any contract relating to the execution of any of the powers of this act, or who is not in the possession or receipt of the rents of lands, &c. of the clear yearly value of 50*l.* or possessed of a personal estate alone to the value of 1500*l.* except the mayor and justice of the peace and the under-steward of the said borough for the time being, who are qualified to act as commissioners by virtue of their respective offices."

The property of the pavement, present and future, of the streets and lanes within the parish and borough, is vested in the commissioners, who were authorised to bring actions or prefer indictments against persons stealing, injuring, or destroying the same ; but it is provided that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to the prejudice of the mayor and corporation in any of their estates or possessions, or to take from them or lessen any income or rent reserved to them or their successors, by virtue of any grant or charter, for any vaults or cellars or other such their estates or possessions. Persons wilfully breaking, throwing down, or damaging any of the lamps erected, lamp-posts, irons, or other furniture thereof, or extinguishing any of the said lamps, to be liable, on conviction upon the oath of one or more witness, for the first offence to a penalty of 10*s.*, for the second 15*s.*, and for the third and every subsequent offence, 20*s.* for every lamp, &c. so destroyed, damaged, or extinguished ; one moiety of such penalty to be given to the informer, and the remainder applied in aid of the rates levied under the act. In default of payment, offenders to be committed to the common gaol, and kept to hard labour, for a period not exceeding two calendar months.

In order to prevent nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions in the said streets and lanes, it is enacted that " if any person or persons shall

drive or place any carriage whatsoever, or shall ride, lead, drive, or place any horse or beast, or shall drive any wheelbarrow, or shall run any wheel, or draw any sledge, upon the foot pavement within the borough, or shall throw or lay, or suffer to be thrown or laid, any ashes, dirt, dust, soil, straw, fern, dung, or any filth or annoyance whatsoever, either upon the carriage or foot pavements, in any of the said streets or lanes within the same, or shall empty any privy, necessary-house, or cess-pool, or carry any night-soil along any of the streets, lanes, or other public passages or places within the said parish and borough, before the hour of twelve at night or after four o'clock in the morning, in any part of the year, or shall not sweep and cleanse the foot pavement before their respective houses, buildings, and walls, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in every week, before ten o'clock in the morning, or oftener if required so to do by the commissioners, or shall carelessly or wilfully break or damage the pavements, or shall set out or leave, or cause or procure to be set out or left, any carriage, timber, stone, cask, or any other matter or thing which may occasion any annoyance, nuisance, or obstruction whatsoever in the said streets or lanes, or shall permit or suffer his or her swine to go at large in any street, lane, or public place within the said parish, or shall take or carry away the dirt, filth, or rubbish which shall be in any of the said streets or lanes, unless appointed for that purpose by the commissioners, and shall be thereof convicted upon the oath of one or more witness," every person so offending shall, for every offence, forfeit penalties, varying from *1l.* to *5l.* according to the several clauses of these acts, to be levied by distress; and in default of payment, such person shall be committed to the borough gaol.

If any wooden or other flap door, iron grate, coal place covering, or entrance belonging to any vault, cellar, or other place, lying under or near to any part of the footway, or horse or carriage way, within the limits of the act, shall be broken or damaged or out of repair, or shall be removed or insecure, commissioners are to give notice to the owner or occupier to amend or supply such flap, &c. within three days, under a penalty of *50s.* in case of non-compliance; and the charges of such reparation, &c. to be levied by distress, under the warrant of the commissioners.

No person to hang up or expose for sale any goods, &c. on or over the foot or carriage ways, so as to obstruct, incommode, or inconvenience passengers, horses, or carriages passing, or to set or place any cart, waggon, dray, truck, or other carriage, with or without horses, in any of the streets or lanes, longer than a reasonable time for loading or unloading the same, or suffer any horse or horses which have been haling or drawing any boat or barge up the river to be placed in any of the streets, &c., and remain there for the space of half an hour after such haling, &c. or permit his or her horses, beasts, or goats to go at large in any of the streets, under a penalty of *10s.* for every offence.

The owners of houses, shops, warehouses, or other buildings adjoining or contiguous to any of the streets or lanes within the said parish and borough, are, within one month after notice from the commissioners, to cause all water to be conveyed from the roofs, eaves, cornices, and penthouses of such houses, shops, &c., and so into the common channels or drains, by proper pipes or trunks, to be affixed to



the sides of such houses, &c. in such manner as in such notice shall be directed, or otherwise shall convey the same into their own respective private grounds, and in default thereof, the commissioners may cause the same to be done, and levy the expenses attending the same by distress and sale. Private drains are directed to be repaired and cleansed to the satisfaction of the surveyor or other proper officer of the commissioners, within five days after notice given to that effect; in default of compliance, the commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the charges thereof, and of the reparation of damage to the pavement occasioned thereby, to be paid by the owners.

No person is to make or cause to be made any alteration in the form of the pavement, or any encroachment thereon, without the consent of the commissioners, who are authorised to grant license in writing to make all necessary inclosures before the houses of the inhabitants, in order to the pulling down, rebuilding, or repairing the same, or any vault, drain, or building belonging thereto.

Every owner or occupier intending to rebuild, alter, or amend any house or other building abutting, &c. to give notice in writing to the surveyor or inspector, or to the clerk or treasurer, in order that such surveyor, &c. may attend to view and examine such house or building previous to any alteration and amendment, and in case any person shall proceed to alter without such notice, to forfeit 5*l*.

The owners of waterworks are to repair all damages done to the pavements by their agents or servants, or by reason of the bursting of any pipe or pipes.

A penalty of 40*s*. is imposed for obstructing, hindering, or molesting any surveyor or other officer, or person employed by the commissioners to carry the act into effect.

A penalty not exceeding 6*l*. is imposed upon victuallers, who knowingly harbour or entertain any watchman employed within the limits of the act, or suffer them to remain in his or their house during any part of the time appointed for their being on duty.

## B.

*Windsor Bridge.*

Tolls to be paid and taken at this bridge, pursuant to Act of Parliament, viz.:—

For every horse or other beast drawing any coach, chariot, <i>s. d.</i> landau, barouche, chaise, calash, phaeton, vis-a-vis, diligence, litter, or caravan, or other such carriage, the sum of . . .	0 6
For every horse or other beast drawing any chaise, chair, gig, taxed-cart, or other carriage of the like nature . . . . .	0 6
For every horse or other beast drawing any waggon, cart, car, wain, dray, truck, sledge, or other carriage of the like nature	0 3
For every drove of oxen or other neat cattle, per score, or in proportion . . . . .	1 8
For every drove of calves, swine, sheep, or lambs, per score, or in proportion . . . . .	0 10
For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing	0 2

Tolls to be paid once a day.

The Act of Parliament under which tolls were taken for the old bridge prescribed a toll for all carriages and horses of burden, and exempted those used for pleasure. The toll was taken every time of passing, and barges going through the bridge were also charged. The carriages and horses of the burgesses of Windsor were exempted from toll, but in applying for power to erect a new bridge, the Corporation waived this privilege. The advantages to the commercial interest of Windsor and Eton under the new act, by making the toll payable once a day only, must be evident.

C.

Endowed Charities.

FREE SCHOOL.

Donors.	Date.	Donation.	Trustees.	Present Income.
RENT CHARGES AND RENT OF LAND.				£. s. d.
John Porter . . .	1711	Rent Charge	Trustees of Charity School . . . . .	1 0 0
Geo. (not John) Pyle	1713	Land 4l. p.a.	George Grove, and D. Pyle . . . . .	10 10 0
Allotment of Waste under the Inclosure Act, expected to produce annually . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 0 0
Thos. Clever, Clerk . . . . .	1719	Rent Charge	Paid by Minor Canons	4 0 0
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Theodore Randue . . . . .	1724	500l.		
John Clark . . . . .	1710	60		
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FUNDED PROPERTY AND LEGACIES.				
Rd. Hale, M.D. . . . .	1727	500	Sir E. Bacon, Bart. ; Dr. C. M. Sutton, Abp. of Canterbury ;	
Rd. Topham . . . . .	1729	100	Dr. H. W. Majendie, now Bp. of Bangor ; and J. Slingsby, de- ceased . . . . .	21 0 0
Ld. Ch. Justice Reeve	1737	100		
Mrs. Hannah Lowther	1757	100		
Thos. Rutter, Sen. Ald.	1769	1,000	Dean and Canons, Mayor, two Senior Al- dermen, and Vicar . . . . .	33 0 0
Horatio Ripley . . . . .	1789	100	Received by Treasurer	
Richard Farrington . . . . .	1793	50	Received by Treasurer	
			Carried forward . . . . .	67 10 0

## FREE SCHOOL.—Continued.

Donors.	Date.	Donation.	Trustees.	Present Income.
FUNDED PROPERTY AND LEGACIES.			Brought forward .	£. s. d. 67 10 0
Richard Benning (to be paid after the decease of his brother Robert) who died in . . .	1799	400l.	Dr. C. M. Sutton, Abp. of Canterbury; Dr. Majendie, now Bp. of Bangor; Edward Parker; John Slingsby . . .	36 0 0
The Trustees have purchased in the same stock, from Surpluses in their Treasurer's hands on settling the Accounts . . .	1802	4 p. ct. 100l.		
	1804	100l.		
	1804	200l.		
Eliz. Hopkins . . .	1807	100l.		
Eliz. Jarman . . .	1803	100l.	Recd. by Treasurer Hon. & Rev. E Legge, Dean; Rev. H. Plimley, Vicar; E. Bovingdon, Mayor; J. Egelstone, Treas.	27 0 0
The Trustees have purchased in the same stock . . .	1809	500l.		
		3 p. ct.		
James Mingay, M.D.	1812	200l.		
	1815	200l.		
M. M. Nevin . . .	1813	1,000l.	Recd. by Treasurer Jas. Egelstone, Treasurer; James Atkins, Alderman; Charles Layton, Mayor; Rev. J. Graham, Vicar	30 0 0
Rev. S. Sewell . . .		Navy 5 p. ct. 50l.		
		1814		
Rev. C. Grape, D.D.	1815	clear of Legacy Duty.	Mayor and Corporation . . .	2 14 0
		3 p. ct. 100l.		
			Permanent Income .	167 4 0

The annual Expenses of this Charity are about 250l. per annum. The difference is made up by his Majesty's Bounty (about 25l. deducting Office Fees) and private Subscriptions. Thirty Boys and twenty Girls are educated and clothed.

ALMSHOUSES.—SHEET-STREET. *Present Income.*

£. s. d.

- 1503—J. Thompson, W. Huntred, and J. Comb (feoffees in trust from W. Paynell and T. Hunt) assigned to the Corporation four tenements and a garden in Sheet-street, for the residence of eight poor men and women.
- 1510—Th. Brotherton, *alias* Hunt, gave in trust to the Corporation, for the support of the above almshouses, about 21½ acres of land in the parish of Warfield, then of the yearly value of 4*l.* This amount was progressively increased till the year 1768, when, by a *special Act of Parliament* (8 Geo. III. cap. 63), the whole of this property, with the exception of a rent-charge of 2*s.* on two acres at Ferris-hill, was assigned to John Hart Cotton, Esq. for ever, at the yearly rent-charge of 27*l.* 27 2 0
- 1596—Th. Jenkinson, by will, gave, in trust to the Corporation, 5½ acres of land and an ayot, at Ruscomb (actually only 4½ acres); the rents and profits to be distributed at the discretion of the mayor, three senior aldermen, and minister. This is applied in support of the above almshouses . . . . . 10 0 0
- 1666—Rd. Gallis gave, in trust to the Corporation, a legacy, with which was bought Munday's Close, about 3½ acres, for the relief and maintenance of almshouses 32 0 0
- Two tenements have been since erected on this land. It was let at an improved rent in 1811, by tender.
- 1814—Mary Field, by will, gave, in trust to the Corporation, 200*l.*, from which 10 per cent. being deducted for the legacy duty, the trustees, with the remaining 180*l.*, purchased 200*l.* Navy 5 per Cent., the interest of which, by the donor's will, is expended in bread and coals for the widows and widowers in these almshouses. Five pounds has been added out of the above improved rents, that the whole number of twelve may partake of this benefit, some being single women . . . . . 10 0 0

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 £79 2 0

These houses were rebuilt (out of the rents) in 1702, and adapted for the reception of twelve poor persons, each of whom now receives 4*l.* annually, by quarterly payments . . . . . £48 0 0

For bread and coals . . . . . 15 0 0

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 £63 0 0

The surplus revenue is expended in repairs, and the balance annually brought forward.

## REEVE'S.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1688—Richard Reeve, by deed, assigned to the Corporation, in trust, four tenements with gardens, situated near the Bachelors' Acre (then called Pitt's Fields), for the use of four poor men and women during their lives. The Corporation have always repaired the said houses at their own charge . . . . .	10	0 0
1730—Richard Topham, by will, gave 10 <i>s.</i> each per annum to these four persons; a rent-charge on the estate now belonging to F. Keppel, Esq. . . . .	2	0 0
1809—Elizabeth Jarman, by will, gave, in trust to the vicar, mayor, and churchwardens, 100 <i>l.</i> East India stock, the interest to be divided annually amongst the above four persons on the 16th of March . . . . .	10	10 0
	£22	10 0

There is a large tenement in Park-street, which contains twelve rooms, inhabited by twelve poor persons, nominated by the churchwardens. There are no documents relating to the origin of this charity. The premises being in a ruinous state, were rebuilt in 1720, at an expense of 201*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, by a subscription of 164*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and the excess paid by the Corporation. The current repairs are now defrayed by the churchwardens.

1817—Elizabeth Webb, by will, gave to the minister, mayor, and churchwardens, in trust, 50*l.* in 5 per Cent. Bank Annuities, the interest thereof to be distributed, on 12th July and 12th January, to the poor people in the several almshouses of New Windsor (deducting legacy duty) . . . . . 2 5 0

1815—Rev. S. Sewell, by his will, dated February 6, gave three houses in Peascod-street to be converted into almshouses, and directed three more to be built, and to be occupied by six poor persons, four to be chosen from the parish of New Windsor and two from Clewer; and also gave 600*l.*, clear of the legacy duty, to endow them. To this bequest, from the circumstance of Mr. Sewell's will being made only three days before his decease, the executors have started objections under the Statute of Mortmain.

1663—Henry Lucas left, by will, 7000*l.* for founding an hospital for the maintenance of a master (who is to be chaplain), to receive 50*l.* per annum, and as many poor men as may be conveniently provided for, to receive 10*l.* per annum. These persons are chosen by the Master and

Wardens of the Drapers' Company in London, upon the nomination of sixteen parishes in the Forest Division of Berks (amongst which New Windsor is one), and seventeen parishes in Surrey.

After the building of this hospital, an estate in Bedfordshire was purchased at a cost of upwards of 4000*l.*; the lands consist of 263 acres, and produced, in 1665, 240*l.* per annum. The number of brethren is generally reputed to be sixteen, which number is now kept up, although formerly six or seven constituted the establishment.

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FOR APPRENTICING.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
1670—Doctor John Heaver gave, by will, in trust to the Corporation, 50 <i>l.</i> ; the interest to be applied in apprenticing poor children.	
1696—William Child, in his lifetime, gave to the Corporation 50 <i>l.</i> to be applied for the benefit of the poor, at their discretion. The Corporation have applied this gift in aid of Dr. Heaver's legacy, and for the last thirty years, have added 5 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	10 0 0
1709—Anne Church (not Eliz. Metcalfe) left, in trust, to the minister and churchwardens, 100 <i>l.</i> , the interest to be applied in apprenticing a poor boy annually. The executors refusing to pay this legacy, a suit was instituted, which being decided in favour of the Charity, the bequest, with accumulated interest, bought 200 <i>l.</i> Old South Sea Stock . . . . .	6 0 0
1709—Anne Church, by will, directed her executors to purchase land of the yearly value of 4 <i>l.</i> to be applied alternately between Windsor and Stoke Poges, for the same purpose. In consequence of the above-named suit, the principal was divided between the parishes, and 47 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> was paid into the office of the Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, where it remains, producing . . . . .	1 8 8
	£17 8 8

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FOR APPRENTICING BOYS, REWARDING DILIGENT APPRENTICES,  
AND MARRYING POOR MAIDENS.

1672—Archbishop Laud left to the Corporation, in trust, fee-farm rents of the annual value of 50*l.*, that five young boys, the children of honest poor people, and born in New Windsor, might be bound apprentices, the master of each receiving a premium of 10*l.*; this was to be

	£. s. d.
done for two successive years ; and on the third year the said rents were to be divided as a marriage portion between three poor maids, born in New Windsor of honest parents, who have served one master or mistress for three years together. This estate, after deducting the land-tax, produces . . . . .	40 18 3
1724—Theodore Randue, by will, left 1000 <i>l.</i> , to which his executors, by a discretionary power, added 250 <i>l.</i> With this sum they purchased lands in Winkfield and Bray, and vested the same, by a trust deed, in the Corporation, for augmenting Archbishop Laud's charity, and for setting up in trade young men who had duly served seven years' apprenticeship ; the rents to be so employed for two successive years ; and the produce of every third year to be given to three poor maidens, upon the same conditions as in the original charity . . . . .	159 18 0
Both these charities have special visitors	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> £200 16 3 <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

For many years the rents of Mr. Randue's legacy were little more than the produce of Archbishop Laud's ; but the income of this charity progressively increasing, it was deemed right to consolidate the two bequests. Their advantages are now extended in the following manner :—For two years successively seven boys are apprenticed, the master of each receiving a premium of 15*l.* ; and the same sum is paid for two years successively to seven young men who have properly served out their apprenticeships. In the third years the number of young women has been increased from three to five on each establishment, to whom have been paid the sum of 20*l.* each without deduction. With the produce of occasional falls of timber on Mr. Randue's estate, the Corporation have purchased 500*l.* in the 4 per Cent. Stock ; the land-tax on all the estates has been redeemed ; and considerable expenses have been incurred by the Inclosure Acts.

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FOR BREAD TO THE POOR.

- 1603—Thomas Needham, by will, gave, in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, three houses ; the rents to be applied in purchasing bread for twelve poor persons, to be distributed after Sunday morning service. Two houses near the Church gate are now thrown into one, which is let on lease, as the Ship public-house, at 55*l.* per annum. Until 1813 it was let on lease at 8*l.* per annum, by a decree of the Court of Chancery. The tenement in Peascod-street is let on lease at 8*l.* 8*s.*      63   8 0



£. s. d.

- 1614—Agnes Urmstone, by will, gave to the churchwardens, in trust,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land situated at Langley, to purchase bread for the poor. This estate is let on lease. The tenant having paid the expenses of the inclosure, which were considerable, there is a deduction from the stipulated rent, it producing only 7*l.* . . . . . 7 0 0
- 1693—William Galland, by will, gave to the churchwardens a rent charge on the tenement, now the Three Tuns public-house, to be distributed in bread at discretion 3 0 0
- 1803—Eliz. Hopkins gave, by will, 100*l.* Navy 5 per Cents. to the churchwardens, to be distributed in bread . . . . . 5 0 0
- The produce of the preceding four charities, amounting to 78*l.* 8*s.* is distributed throughout the year, after divine service on Sundays, to 48 poor persons, who each receive a half-quarten loaf. This distribution on the average amounts to the above sum; but a particular account is kept, by which the surplus or deficit of each year is accounted for.
- 1673—Margaret Osbourne gave, by will, 25*l.*, in trust to the Corporation, to purchase corn or coals for the poor. In 1673, the Corporation added 10*l.* to this legacy, and purchased about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre of land, of F. Ridley, at Langley, from the rent of which is now distributed 2*l.* 10*s.* on the 1st of January, in bread . . . . . 2 10 0
- 1676—Richard Reeve, by deed, gave to the Corporation  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, to distribute, *out of the rents thereof*, to 50 poor people, half-yearly, (12th January and 12th July,) one shilling in bread during their lives. This is considered as a rent charge on the estate . . . . . 5 0 0
- 1732—Arabella Reeve, by will, gave in trust to the churchwardens, a rent charge, which is now fixed on a house in the High-street, the property of Col. Suckling, to be distributed on the 20th May, to 100 of the poorest people, in twelpenny loaves . . . . . 5 0 0
- 1772—Mary Gregory gave, by will, in trust to the churchwardens, 50*l.* in the 3 per Cents., the interest to be distributed to the poor, in bread, on 20th Sept. in each year . . . . . 1 10 0
- 1795—James Panton gave, by will, 50*l.* Navy 5 per Cent. the interest to be distributed by the mayor, in bread, to 25 poor persons, on the 12th Jan. and 12th July . . . . . 2 10 0

£94 18 0

- 1781—Martha Benwell left the interest of 100*l.* 5 per Cent stock, to her niece Judith May; at her death, to Mary, the daughter of Judith May; and at the decease of the said Mary, to the poor of Windsor, to be given in bread, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens. Judith May is now living; Mary May is dead.
- 1803—Charles Ballard, by will, gave in trust to his son and executor, Charles Ballard, 200*l.* in the 3 per Cent.

£. s. d.

Consols, to be disposed of, either in bread or money, for the use of the poor of this parish.

This bequest has not been received by the parish.

EDUCATION.

	Endowed Income, of the Free School, as before stated . . . . .	167	4	0
1704—	Mary Barker, by will, gave 360 <i>l.</i> for “ appointing a sober, pious, and able protestant schoolmaster or mistress, in the several parishes of New Windsor, Egham, and Yately, to teach poor children to read the Holy Bible, and the females to sew and make plain work, and to knit.” Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery an estate was purchased at Sunninghill, which was originally let at 17 <i>l.</i> per annum. This was lately exchanged for land of equal or superior value at Wokingham, which is now let to Mr. Paul Holton, for 31 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum. Expenses reduce the share of each parish to 10 <i>l.</i> , which is paid to the several trustees, who appoint the schoolmaster or mistress, and elect the scholars. Mr. John Banister is trustee for Windsor; and 12 children are educated . . . . .	10	0	0
1795—	John Marratt left, in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, 600 <i>l.</i> in the 4 per Cent. Consols, for the following purposes :—			
	To the Sunday School of New Windsor (now applied to the National School) . . . . .	5	5	0
	To teach six poor girls their catechism, to read the Bible, and sew plain-work; which is paid to a capable schoolmistress . . . . .	5	4	0
	To teach 12 poor boys of New Windsor or Clewer, from 6 years of age, their catechism, and to read the Bible well, which is paid to a capable schoolmaster	10	8	0
	To the Vicar of New Windsor, or his Curate, to preach a sermon on New Year’s Day, Ash Wednesday, and Good Friday; and if New Year’s Day falls on a Sunday, the 2 <i>s.</i> to be laid out in bread for the poor, and given on that day . . . . .	3	3	0
1795—	James Panton gave, in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, 85 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> 3 per Cent. Consols, in aid of the Sunday School, (now applied to the National School)	2	11	2

LADIES’ SCHOOL.

1795—	Richard Benning gave, by will, 1000 <i>l.</i> stock, 4 per Cent. Consols, to the treasurer and managers of the Subscription School, Peascod-street, Windsor . .	40	0	0
1803—	Eliz. Hopkins gave, by will, to the treasurer and managers of the Ladies’ Charity School for girls, in New Windsor, 200 <i>l.</i> for the general purposes of the said Charity . . . . .	10	0	0

£253 15 2

£. s. d.

EMPLOYMENT.

1621—(not 1653)—Andrew Windsor, by will, gave in trust to the dean and mayor, 200 <i>l.</i> , to be laid out in the buying of lands, or to be preserved as a stock, whereby the poor might be continually employed in the making of cloth. A rent-charge, in lieu of this, of 14 <i>l.</i> per annum, was charged upon Windsor Mill; which being sold to Queen Anne, the rent charge is now paid out of the butchers' shambles . . . . .	14 0 0
1664—William Day, by deed, assigned to the Corporation a house, in Peascod-street; the rents and profits to be distributed at the discretion of the mayor . . . . .	8 0 0
This house being in a ruinous state, was let on a repairing lease. The lessee has expended upwards of 150 <i>l.</i> on it, which is an equivalent for the smallness of the rent.	
1668—William Day assigned 4 acres of land, in Langley, the rents and profits to be given to the poor, at the discretion of the mayor, three senior aldermen, and chamberlain. These lands have been lately exchanged under the Inclosure Act, and let by tender . . . . .	9 5 0
	£31 5 0

The produce of the two preceding assignments has been invariably applied in aid of Andrew Windsor's charity.

This is called the *Spinning Charity*: the income is employed in purchasing flax, which is spun by the poor, and made into sheeting; 28 sheets are annually given by the Corporation to poor persons, and the remainder sold, and carried to the annual account of the chamberlain of the poor, according to the will of the original donor.

TO THE POOR, WITH LIMITATIONS.

1621—Dr. Challoner gave, by will, out of his estates in East Oakley, in Bray, a rent charge of 6 <i>l.</i> to be distributed to 12 of the godliest poor of New Windsor, to be chosen and changed yearly, by the dean, the mayor, and the minister. From this amount 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> is deducted for land tax . . . . .	5 4 6
1673—Catherine Carey gave 100 <i>l.</i> to be expended for the benefit of six widows, at the discretion of John Carey, and Giles Gent, Esqrs. 1679—John Carey, by a deed, in lieu of the above sum, and <i>not in addition</i> to it, charged an annuity of 6 <i>l.</i> on the Catharine Wheel Inn, Colnbrook, to be given to six of the poorest widows, to be elected for their lives, by the Corporation . . . . .	6 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
1732—Arabella Reeve gave, by will, 6 <i>l.</i> per annum, to be paid to the Corporation of Windsor, to be given yearly, on the 16th of November, to six poor widows, lame or blind, born and inhabiting in this parish. This is now charged on the house belonging to W. Suckling, Esq.	6	0	0
1709—Eliz. Metcalfe, by will, gave 80 <i>l.</i> , the interest to be distributed to four poor housekeepers, born in the parish, and not receiving alms; two to be chosen by the vicar, and two by the overseers. Some litigation having arisen with regard to this legacy, it was ordered to be paid, by the Court of Exchequer, into the office of its Remembrancer. The nominal interest is 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , but as there is a deduction of 5 <i>s.</i> for office fees, on the receipt of this and Mrs. Church's legacy for apprenticing poor boys, the clear produce does not exceed 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	2	2	0
1711—John Clarke, by will, gave in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, a rent charge on a house in High-street, the corner of St. Alban's-street, for 20 poor housekeepers not receiving alms	2	10	0
1730—Richard Topham gave, by will, as a rent charge on the estate now the property of F. Keppel, Esq. 10 <i>s.</i> each, to be distributed to 12 poor housekeepers, not receiving parish relief; the like sum to four persons in Reeve's Almshouses, as noticed before	6	0	0
1730—Barbara Jordan gave, in trust to the churchwardens, one acre of land at Brentford, then of the value of 3 <i>l.</i> ; the rent to be given to "three ancient maidens, persons born and residing in New Windsor, not receiving alms of the parish." This land was afterwards let on lease for 40 years, at 2 <i>l.</i> ; which lease expiring in 1801, it was let to a tenant at will, at 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and the produce is now given to five "ancient maidens"	5	5	0
1575—Henry Francklin left various sums to the poor of Windsor, amounting to the yearly value of 8 <i>l.</i> By a decree of the Commissioners for Charitable Uses, dated 7th Jac. I., John Phippes, owner of a tenement in Moor-street, and of a tenement and four acres of land at Clewer, was ordered to pay 10 <i>s.</i> quarterly to the poor of Windsor; 6 <i>s.</i> to the two poorest couple married within the year; and 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to the Church. The 10 <i>s.</i> and 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> were never received; the 6 <i>s.</i> was recently paid, but is now refused.			

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£33 1 6

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VICARAGE.

- 1487—William Evington gave to the vicar and his successors for ever, the house over against the church.
- 1724—Theodore Randue gave to the vicar and his successors 200*l.*, for augmenting the vicarage, with which lands were purchased.

## WORKHOUSE.

- 1604—Thomas Aldem gave a close of ground, at Puttock's Gate, for the purpose of erecting a pest-house on. On this ground the present workhouse is built; the original settlement contains a clause that the said workhouse, in the event of a visitation of the plague, is to revert to the purpose designed by Thomas Aldem.
- 1618—William Lande gave to the poor, out of the garden next the pest-house, 3s. 4d per annum. As no account of the receipt of this donation appears in any document extant, it is presumed that an equivalent was taken by inclosing part of the property into the pest-house garden.
- 1730—Richard Topham, by will, gave 500*l.* to build a workhouse, to employ the poor.
- 1732—Arabella Reeve gave 500*l.*, or more if wanted, to the same. Chief Justice Reeve completed the workhouse, the whole cost of which was 1,074*l.* 2s. 6d.

There are several grants from the Crown to the parish, which being originally fixed as equivalent for the payment of parish rates, are applied in aid of the parochial assessment of the poor.

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 ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF THE CHARITIES OF WINDSOR.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Support of Almshouses . . . . .	103	17	0
For Apprenticing poor Boys . . . . .	17	8	8
Laud's and Randue's Charities . . . . .	200	16	3
For Bread to the Poor . . . . .	94	18	0
For Education . . . . .	253	15	2
For Employment . . . . .	31	5	0
To the Poor, with Limitations . . . . .	33	1	6
Total . . . . .	<u>£735</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>

## D.

*Arrival of his Majesty at Windsor Castle.*

It having been determined by his Majesty to take up his residence at the Castle on Wednesday, the 1st of October, 1823, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of New Windsor was held at the Guildhall, on Friday, August 22, "to take into consideration the most efficient means of celebrating the joyful event of his Majesty's arrival at his Palace of Windsor," when it was unanimously resolved, that his Majesty's arrival at Windsor should be celebrated by adequate ceremonials and rejoicings;—that a dinner should be given to the poor inhabitants of the borough, with public amusements during the day;—and that the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood should be invited to a public dinner at the Town-hall, and to a public ball and supper at the same place on the following evening. It was also resolved that a general illumination should be displayed on the night of his Majesty's arrival, and on the following evening; and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The subscriptions for carrying these resolutions into effect commenced on a very liberal scale, and, in addition, many generous donations were made to the committee. Amongst others were a fat ox, to be roasted whole, presented by Mr. Banister and Mr. Adams, of Windsor; two fat sheep, also to be roasted whole, presented by the Bachelors of Windsor; two fat sheep, presented by Mr. Botham, of Salthill; and a sufficient quantity of good old port wine, to enable every poor person present at the dinner to drink to the health of his Sovereign, was presented by Mr. Austin, of Windsor.

At a meeting of the committee, held on the 27th of August, a general plan was determined upon as follows:—

- A public dinner to the poor.
- The ox and two sheep to be roasted whole.
- A grand display of fireworks.
- A public dinner at the Town-hall.
- A public ball at the same place.
- Two general illuminations.

And the sub-committees were appointed to make the requisite arrangements.

The next object of the general committee was to select the most eligible situations for carrying their plans into effect. The Bachelors' Acre was fixed upon for roasting the ox and sheep, and the Long Walk appearing to be the most convenient spot for the dinner to the poor and the display of fireworks, it became necessary to obtain his Majesty's permission for that purpose, which the committee had the gratification to receive through Earl Harcourt, to whom application had been made as Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

On the 29th of September a general meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, when the following address to his Majesty was unanimously adopted:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

*The loyal and dutiful Address of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, Recorder, Town Clerk, and other inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor.*

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ We, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, Recorder, Town Clerk, and other inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor, most humbly and respectfully approach your Majesty, to offer our heartfelt and dutiful congratulations upon the joyful event of your Majesty's arrival at your Castle of Windsor.

“ On this occasion your Majesty's most affectionate subjects and servants have a debt of gratitude to acknowledge, the expression of which they most earnestly offer to your Majesty. They beg to assure you, Sire, that their obligations for the especial kindness and protection of your Majesty's illustrious family, during a long series of years, can never be forgotten; and that, under every circumstance, these obligations have united with the homage which your Majesty's public and private virtues must command, to bind them in the most unvarying attachment to your Royal Person, and the most cordial support of your Majesty's kind and paternal government.

“ In witnessing your Majesty's arrival at this renowned palace of your ancestors, we feel, Sire, that the Castle of Windsor will acquire new glories by your Majesty's residence; and that the future historian of this abode of a long line of illustrious kings, will point to the whole course of your Majesty's government, as an evidence that with your Majesty's name is associated all that is wise and just in legislation, all that is heroic in naval and military triumphs, and all that is permanent in national prosperity, as much as with those of the greatest Sovereigns whose memory has consecrated this ‘proud keep of Windsor’—the emblem of the British monarchy, in its strength, its grandeur, and its endurance.

“ In our anticipation of the benefits which the Borough of New Windsor must derive from your Majesty's most gracious patronage, we cannot forbear to hope that the taste and munificence of your Majesty will give a new impulse to the public improvements of this ancient town; so that, as it is unequalled in its natural advantages, it may keep pace with the general prosperity of your Majesty's dominions.

“ We beg, Sire, to offer our most ardent wishes for your Majesty's health, and for the continued happiness of your Majesty's reign. May your Majesty long enjoy this favoured palace of the Kings of England! May your Majesty be very long preserved to the prayers of a loyal, happy, and contented people!”

Tuesday, September 30. At daylight this morning the preparations for the dinner commenced in the Long Walk; about eight o'clock it began to rain, and the weather afterwards became extremely tempestuous.

Wednesday, October 1. The weather this morning still continued most unfavourable, and the spot fixed upon for the dinner in the Long Walk was completely inundated. It was therefore determined to

postpone the dinner to Thursday, when, if the weather proved favourable, it was to take place in the High-street. If the weather still continued unpropitious, it was resolved to distribute the provisions, &c. to the poor at their habitations.

Between two and three o'clock, the Mayor, Committee, and principal inhabitants, went in procession to the Long Walk, preceded by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, the Town Colours, &c. and formed on each side of the road within the gate. A party of the Royal Horse Guards lined the streets, which now began to be much crowded, whilst the windows and balconies were completely occupied by the beauty and fashion of the town and neighbourhood. A guard of honour of the Royal Fusiliers, with their band, were stationed at the Castle. A little before four o'clock his Majesty arrived at the entrance of the town, and was most enthusiastically greeted by the assembled crowds. The band played "God save the King," and the bells rang a merry peal. His Majesty was accompanied in his carriage by the Dukes of Wellington and Dorset; several carriages followed, in which were the Marquis Conyngham, Lord F. Conyngham, Sir W. Keppel, Sir W. Congreve, and other gentlemen of his Majesty's household. A party of the Royal Horse Guards preceded and followed the carriages. His Majesty proceeded at a slow pace through the town to the Castle, and appeared highly gratified at his reception, bowing repeatedly to the ladies at the windows and to the populace. His Majesty arrived at the Castle about four o'clock, when a royal salute was fired, and the populace were regaled at the market-cross with London porter.

At the close of the day the ox and sheep being considered sufficiently roasted, were removed from the Bachelors' Acre. In the evening the weather became fine, and the first illumination took place, and afforded the most general and elegant display of lamps in various devices, transparencies, &c. ever witnessed in Windsor; every house in the town was illuminated. At nine o'clock the fireworks commenced, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather to which they had been exposed during their preparation, produced a most brilliant and beautiful effect, and called forth the repeated plaudits of an immense multitude of spectators. During the evening the town was enlivened by music, the ringing of bells, and salutes of cannon.

Thursday, October 2. A brilliant sun this morning dispelled the gloom which the unpropitious weather of the preceding days had spread over the inhabitants. It was consequently determined to proceed with the dinner in the High-street. The several committees were assembled, and commenced their arduous duties with a spirit and alacrity beyond all praise. An universal sentiment of joy pervaded the inhabitants; all business was suspended for the day; and the principal shops were shut, in order that every one might be enabled to assist. The tables were speedily removed from the Long Walk, and placed on each side High-street, from the Market-cross to the top of Sheet-street; a third line was placed from the Town-hall to the same place. The provisions were in the meantime brought to the Market-house, and there carved and dished up for the tables.

At twelve o'clock a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, the Vicar, J. Ramsbottom, Esq. one of the Representatives for the Borough, the Town Clerk, the Bailiffs, Colonel Kinsey, Dr. Fergusson, and Wm.



Voules, Esq. proceeded in four carriages to the Castle with the Address; the horses and coachmen were decorated with ribbons. On their arrival at the Castle, they were received by the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Graves, and other gentlemen of his Majesty's household. The Marquis having received the Address, replied as follows:—

“Gentlemen—I am commanded by the King to convey to the inhabitants of Windsor his Majesty's high gratification at the manner in which he was received by them on his entrance into the town yesterday. The manifestation of such feelings are at all times most acceptable to him, and will live long in his recollection. His Majesty has further commanded me to express his regret, that a slight attack of the rheumatism prevents his having the pleasure he anticipated, of witnessing in person the further rejoicings of the Borough, and the entertainment provided for the humbler classes of the inhabitants.”

The deputation then returned to the Town-hall.

By one o'clock the tables were all placed, and covered with substantial fare. Dishes of roast and boiled beef, roast veal, hams, mutton, and plum-puddings, were placed in regular succession throughout the whole line, interspersed with abundance of salt, mustard, celery, lettuces; onions, &c. &c. Joints of the ox and sheep were also placed on every part of the tables, and were ticketed to distinguish them from the other provisions. The guests now began to assemble in great numbers; the children of the Free School, Ladies' School, and National School, to the number of 460, walked in procession from their school-rooms, under the superintendance of their respective masters and mistresses. The clean and decent appearance of the assembled multitude, the orderly manner in which they took their stations, and the patience with which they awaited the signal to commence their repast, excited the admiration of the spectators.

In the centre, opposite the Parish Church, a large table was placed for the reception of the noble baron of the ox. The High-street was at this time completely filled from one extremity to the other; the windows, balconies, and tops of houses were crowded to excess, whilst the carriages of the nobility and gentry blocked up the street at each end of the tables. About two o'clock the band of the Royal Fusiliers paraded between the tables, playing “The Roast Beef of Old England.” The bugle then sounded, and grace having been said by the Vicar and Curate, the repast commenced. During the dinner, the Marquis Conyngham, the Earl of Fife, Lord Graves, General Bolton, and several other distinguished members of the Royal Household, passed between the tables, and expressed their great satisfaction at the order and regularity which prevailed. The bells rang merrily, the bands of the Royal Horse Guards and Royal Fusiliers continued to play appropriate tunes, sautes of artillery were fired, and a number of small balloons, ornamented with a crown and the initials of his Majesty, were sent off. The provisions far exceeded the appetites of the guests, and as soon as those seated at the tables were satisfied, the gentlemen who presided distributed the remainder to the spectators without the least confusion or disorder.

As soon as the provisions were disposed of, the wine presented by Mr. Austin was introduced, and his Majesty's health was given by the Chairman, and drank with that enthusiasm which ever distinguishes Englishmen. The cheers continued for a great length of time. The

bands played "God save the King," and a royal salute was fired. The healths of the Royal Family, and some other toasts, which were drunk with every sentiment of respect, closed this part of the celebration.

During the whole of the dinner, the utmost order and regularity prevailed. The harmony and public peace were never for a moment disturbed. Sir Richard Birnie and some officers of the London police were present, but had not the least occasion to exercise their official powers. About thirty special constables were also appointed by the Mayor, but their services were only required as assistants at the dinner.

In a short time the whole of the guests had dispersed, highly gratified with their entertainment, and the committee proceeded to clear the street.

The inmates of the workhouse and almshouses, who could not attend the public dinner, were plentifully supplied with provisions and ale at their habitations.

At six o'clock the dinner took place at the Guildhall, and was attended by near 200 persons. The Mayor presided, supported by Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Ramsbottom. After the cloth was removed, "The health of his Majesty, and long may he enjoy and honour with his presence the noble Castle of Windsor," was proposed by the Mayor, and drank with the most ardent enthusiasm. The national anthem, "God save the King," was then most exquisitely sung by Messrs. Hawes, Tyrrel, Fitzwilliam, and Masters Wesley and Farndell, of the Chapel Royal. A number of loyal and appropriate toasts followed, interspersed with excellent singing, and the greatest harmony and conviviality prevailed.

In the evening the second illumination took place, and exceeded in splendour that of the preceding evening, and a second display of fireworks, which had been prepared by the persevering exertion of the sub-committee and Mr. Southby, were exhibited in the Long Walk.

On Friday evening the ball at the Town-hall was most numerously and fashionably attended. The Governor of Windsor Castle, Earl Harrington, with many other of the nobility and gentry, honoured the ball with their presence. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the floor beautifully chalked. An elegant supper was provided, of which the company partook in parties, and the dancing continued without intermission till daylight.

At a final meeting of the committee held on the 16th of October, a select committee was appointed to examine and settle the accounts, and to prepare a report of their proceedings; and it was resolved, that the balance should be presented to the Institution for assisting the Labouring Classes of Windsor and Clewer. This balance, after discharging every demand, amounted to 25*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and was presented accordingly.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to mark his sense of the loyal and affectionate feelings displayed by the inhabitants of Windsor on this occasion, by conferring the honour of knighthood upon the Chief Magistrate and the Recorder, and presenting the local charitable institutions with munificent donations.

## E.

*Funeral Ceremonies of the Kings of England entombed at Windsor.*

WITHIN the walls of St. George's Chapel are the remains of Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Charles I. Henry VI. was originally interred in the Abbey of the Black Friars at Chertsey; but his body was afterwards removed to Windsor, in the reign of Richard III. There is no account of the ceremonial on this occasion. The place of his sepulture is indicated by an ornamented arch in the south aisle near the altar, and by a flat marble stone, bearing the inscription of Henry the Sixth.

In the opposite aisle is the fine monument of Edward IV. The circumstance of the ashes of the rival princes reposing under the same roof, was too affecting not to furnish some poetical association to the bard of Windsor Forest:—

“ Here blended lie th' oppressor and th' oppressed.”

There is a very singular record of the funeral solemnities of King Edward IV. Those who are curious in the observation of ancient customs will be gratified by its insertion.

EDWARD IV.

[*From the Archæologia.*]

Obit—Edw. iv.

But when that noble p'nce the good King Edward the 4th was deceased at Westm' in his paleys, which was the 5th day of Ap'll, the xxiii yer of his reign;

First, the corps' was leyde upon a borde all naked, saving he was cou'ed from the nauell to the knees, and so lay openly x or xii hourez, that all the lordes both spirituall and temp'ell then beying in London or ner therabout, and the meyer of London with his bredre sawe hym so lying, and then he was sered, &c. and was brought into the chapell on the morn aft, wher wer songen ii solemn massez; first of our Lady songe by the chapeleyn; and so was the second of the courte; the third masse of Requiem which was songen by the bishop' of Chichester, and at aft'noon ther was songen dirige and comandacion.

After that he had the hole psalter seid by the chapell, and at nyght well wecched with nobles and oder his servants. And at the masse of Requiem the lord Dacre, the queen's chambreleyn, offred for the quene, and the lordes temp'ell offred dayly at that seid masse, but the

lordez sp'uell's offred not to the bishop' but to the high anter, and oder the king's servants offred also; this ordre was kept in the paleys viii dayez, saviage aft' the first day ether was but on' solempu masse, whiche alway was songen' by a bishop'; and on Wednysday the xvii day of the monyeth aboueseid the corps was conveied into the abbey, born by diu's knyghts and esquiers that wer for his body. Having vpon the corps a riche and a large blak cloth of gold with a crosse of white clothe of gold, and above that a rich canopye of cloth imp'rall frenged with gold and blue silk. And at eu'y corner a baner: the first of the Trinite: the secound of our Lady: the thirde of Seint George: the fourthe of Seint Gelbard. And the Lorde Haward ber' the king's baner next before the corpse, having the officers of armez aboute them. Wher was ordeyned a worthy herse like as it apperteyneth, having before hym a grete pr'ession. And in that herse, aboue the corps and the clothe of gold aboueseid, ther was a p'sonage like to the similitude of the king in habite roiall, crowned with the verray crown on his hed. Holding in that one hande a sceptre, and in that o'r hand a balle of siluer and gilte with a crospr'ate. And aft' that the lords that wer within the herse, and the bishoppez had offred, the meyer of London offred, and next aft' hym the chef juge and other juges and knyghts of the king's hous with the barons of the eschequier and aldermen of London as they myght went to. And when the masse was don and all other solempnite, and that the lordes wer redy for to ryde: ther was ordeyned a roiall char cov'ed with blak veluet, having aboue that a blak clothe of gold with a white cross of gold; vnder that a mageste clothe of blak sarsenet, drawn with vi co'sers trapped with blac velvet with certeyn scochens betyn vpon sarsenet betyn with fyne gold. Apon the fore hors and the thill hors sate ii charet men. And on the iiiii oder hors sate iiiii henshemmen. On either side the forseid draught went diu'se knyghts and esquiers for the body and other; some leying their handez to the draught and su'me leying the hors unto tyme they passed the townes whose namez ensuent.

And the Lorde Haward, the kings banerer, rode next before the forehorse bering the kings baner vpon a courser trapped with blak velvet with diu'se scochons of the kings armez with his morenyng hudd on his hed. When the corps with the p'sonage as aboue with pro'ssion of bisshoppes in pontificalibz and the iiiii ordrez of frerez was conveyed to the chare. And in ordre as aboue to Charingcrosse wher the bisshop'z sensed the char, and the lordes toke their horse, and so p'ceded to Syon that nyght, wher at the church dore the bishoppez censed the corps, and the corps and the p'sonage was born as before in the que. And ther the bishop' of Duresm did the s'vice. And on the morn in like ordre as aboue he was conveyed to the chare, and from thens to Wyndesore. Wher at Eton the bisshop of Lincol'n and the bisshop' of Ely with the college mette and censed the corps. And so p'ceded to the castell gate the archebishop of York, the bisshop of Wynchestr censed the corps, beyng ther with the bisshop of Norwiche, the bisshop of Duresm, the bisshop' of Rochestr, with the chanons of the college and the kings chapell, and p'ceded to the newe church wher in the quer was ordeigned a merveillous wele wrought herse and forthwith to dirige. In the euenyng they of the college seid the hole psaulter, and ther was a grete watch that nyght by grete lordez, knyghts, esquiers for the body, gentilmen vsiers and other

with diu'rs and many yomen of the crown, and of his ch'mbre and houshold, whiche hylden' torchez.

And on the morn', aft' the comendacions, beganne the masse of our Lady songen by the byssshop of Duresm, at which masse Sir Thomas Bourghier offred the masse peny because ther was no grett astate p'sent, and aft' hym alle other as wer in the herse, &c.

After that masse done, beganne the masse of the Trynyte songen by the bisshop of Lincoln, at which masse th'erle of Huntingdon offred the masse peny. Aft' hym the oder lords and nobles as aboue.

Atte the begynnyng of the masse of Requiem, the whiche was songen by the archebisshop of York, officers of armez wente to the vestyary, wher they receyved a rich embrowdred cote of armes, which Garter king of armes hyld with as grete reu'ence as he cowde at the hede of the seid herse till the offring tyme, at whiche tyme, aft' that the erle of Lincoln had offred the masse peny, p'sented it to the Marquess of Dors' and to th'erle of Huntingdon, they to offre it; and the seid Gart' receyved it ageyn of the archebisshop, and hyld it still at the high auter ende till the masse was done.

In lykewyse Clarenceux and Norrey kings of armes reseceyved the shilde, and Marche and Ireland reseceiued a rich swerde whiche had be sent from the Pope. Also Chest'r and Leycest'r herauldes receyved a basenet with a riche crown of gold. And Gloucest'r and Buckingh'm, herauldes, with their pursyvants, went with the knyghts and esquiers for the body to the churche dore for to reseceyve of John Cheyny maist' of the horse, the man of armez, whiche was Sir Will'm Parr, armed at all peces, saving he was bareheded, having an axe in his hand, the polle downward, and thus accompanied to the quere dore wher he did alight. And the dekyn toke the horse whych was trapped with a riche trapper of the king's armez, wher the Lorde Audeley and the Lord Ferrers receyved the man of armez, and with the forseid compeny of knyghtes, esquiers, heraulds, and pursyunt, accompenyed hym to his offring; whiche done, eu'y lorde in mornyng habits offred for hymself; and aft' them, diu'se other noble knyghts, officers, &c. Incontinent that don, the lordes offred certeyn clothes of gold to the corps, eu'yche aft' his degree or astate. I cannot ordre how they offred because the prese of the people was so grete betwene them and me; but the loughest in astate or degree by to the corps beganne first.

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#### HENRY VIII. AND CHARLES I.

In a royal vault, near the first step of the altar, lie the bodies of Henry VIII. and Charles I. The doubts as to the situation of these bodies were entirely removed upon an inspection of the vault some few years back. There is no printed account, that we can find, of the funeral ceremonial of Henry VIII.

The rites of sepulture of the unfortunate Charles were few and brief. His body was brought from the same part of the palace in which the remains of our late venerable Monarch were laid in state; and his small band of friends moved with their master's corpse along the same line of road. But all royal pageantry was absent on that occasion; even the service of the church was hastily and imperfectly performed.

The following description of this event is extracted from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* :—

Mr. Herbert was in waiting to receive the body after the execution, and he and Bishop Juxon charged themselves with the interment, as the last sad office they could pay to their departed king. They applied to the Parliament for leave to bury it in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, but that was refused, because it would attract many spectators, which, "as the times then were, was judged unsafe and inconvenient." They then resolved to inter it in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, having obtained from the Committee of Parliament permission so to do. Several kings had been interred there, as Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., &c. The corpse was accordingly carried there on the 7th February in a hearse, attended by about a dozen gentlemen, who had been about the person of the king, at Carisbrook Castle and other places. After some deliberation, Herbert pitched upon the vault where Edward IV. had been interred; but while the workmen were employed in removing the stones, some noblemen came thither, namely, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Lindsey, and with them Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, who had licence from Parliament to attend the king's body to the grave. One of those lords, beating gently on the pavement with his staff, perceived a hollow sound, and thereupon ordering the stones and earth to be removed, they discovered a descent into a vault, where two coffins were laid near one another; the one very large, of an antique form, the other very little. These they supposed to be the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, his third wife, as indeed they were. The velvet palls that covered their coffins seemed fresh, though they had lain there above a hundred years.

The lords agreeing that the king's body should be in the same vault interred, being about the middle of the choir, over against the eleventh stall upon the sovereign's side, they gave order to have the king's name and year he died cut in lead; and this girdle, or circumscription, of capital letters of lead put about the king's coffin, had only these words—King Charles, 1648.

The king's body was then brought from his bedchamber down into St. George's Hall, whence, after a little stay, it was with a slow and solemn pace, (much sorrow in most faces being then discernible,) carried by gentlemen of quality in mourning. The body being by the bearers set down near the place of burial, the Bishop of London stood ready with the service-book in his hands to have performed his last duty to the king his master, but it would not be suffered by Colonel Whitchoy, the Governor of the Castle, by reason of the Directory, to which, said he, he and others were to be conformable. Thus went Charles to his grave, in the 48th year of his age, and 22d year and 10th month of his reign.

## F.

*Funeral of his Majesty George III.*

## LYING IN STATE.

The state coffin was composed of Spanish mahogany, and covered with rich Genoa velvet of royal blue, a few shades deeper in tint than garter blue. The top or cover being divided into three compartments by double rows of silver gilt studs. In the compartment at the head, over a rich star of the Order of the Garter, is placed the Royal Arms of England, beautifully executed in dead gold. In the centre compartment is the plate, with the following inscription :

Depositum  
Serenissimi Potentissimi et Excellentissimi Monarchæ  
Georgii Tertii,  
Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris,  
Regis Hanoveriæ, ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi Dosis,  
Obiit XXIX die Januarii, Anno Domini MDCCCXX.  
Ætatis suæ LXXXIII, Regniq̄ sui LX.

The inscription plate was of silver, richly gilt, and exquisitely burnished. In the lower compartment, at the foot, the British lion, "rampant regardant," supported a shield with the letters G. R. surrounded with the Garter and motto of the same Order, also in dead gold. All the angles of the whole of these compartments were filled up with highly burnished silver-gilt plates, engraved G. R. III., and surmounted by the royal crown. The sides and ends of this superb coffin were also divided with silver gilt studs, in the same manner as the cover, so as to leave three spaces on each side, and one at each end, for the handles. These handles were of silver, richly gilt, of a massive modern pattern and the most exquisite workmanship, each surrounded by frame work, in the same taste, chiefly in dead gold, but delicately relieved by burnishing.

The body being deposited under the canopy in the Audience Chamber, the arrangements for the ceremonial of lying in state immediately commenced. The admission of the public to this solemnity had been announced to commence at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, February 15, 1820. The company, who were admitted without distinction of rank and appearance, went up the hill, to the entrance into the quadrangle fronting the Queen's Lodge. The gateway was divided by strong railing, so as to preserve distinct the passage for their approaching and returning, and police officers were stationed to preserve order. In the square was a detachment of Foot Guards, in their state uniforms, their arms clubbed, and the men standing in groups upon the lawn. The company passed

directly across to the Eastern Gateway. Here was stationed some of the Earl Marshal's men. The entrance to the apartments was by a small staircase in the Tower of the Gateway.

At the first landing of the staircase we passed into an anti-room. The Marshalmen, in their full uniforms, with black scarves, formed an avenue into St. George's Hall. In this superb apartment were stationed some Life Guards. The painted ceiling, in which the most brilliant colours are lavished upon the allegorical taste of the reign of Charles II.—the northern wall, decorated with the magnificent representations of the triumph of the Black Prince—the gigantic figures supporting the Music Gallery at the extremity of the Hall—all these insignia of state might for a moment have led the mind to the idea that the spectator was about to enter upon some scene of "mask and antique revelry," if any mind could have divested itself of its more appropriate recollections. The last display of royal pageantry in this splendid room, was at the installation in 1805; the late Monarch then sat amidst the Knights of the Garter in all the gorgeousness of traditionary pomp. The throne where George III. then sat was now hung with funeral draperies.

The spectators passed through St. George's Hall into the King's Guard Chamber. Over the entrance was the polished mail of the victorious Black Prince; on the walls hung the armour of the soldiers of Agincourt and Cressy; the cumbersome matchlocks and bandoliers recalled the rudeness of ancient warfare;—along the room stood twelve Yeomen of the Guard, in mourning habiliments, made in the same fashion as their state dresses, and embroidered with the golden insignia of their office. In this Guard Chamber those members of that ancient corps, in immediate attendance, had spread their couches; while their fire blazing in the spacious hearth, gleamed upon the spears and shields of the chivalrous ages.

The next apartment was the King's Presence Chamber. The painted ceiling was covered with the draperies of woe; and the walls presented nothing but the same mournful appearance. This spacious room was dimly lighted, and the eye having no object to rest upon but a few wax tapers burning in their silver sconces, could not penetrate the depth of gloom. The Yeomen of the Guards formed a line of passage from this entrance room to the more illuminated chamber where the body lay.

Under a wide and lofty canopy of purple cloth, at the western end of the King's Audience Chamber, was placed the royal body. This is one of the most superb apartments of the Castle, but all its splendours were concealed by the solemn furniture which now covered the walls. Hangings of purple cloth in rich festoons lined the apartment throughout. The walls, and ceiling, and floor, and canopy, presented no diversity of colour. At the eastern end of this apartment was a profusion of wax tapers in silver sconces, of the richest chasing, disposed with great judgment;—under the canopy at the west end the arrangement was similar. The side walls were less illuminated. The whole light was contrived to irradiate most fully the bier upon which the coffin rested. On each side of this bier were three wax candles of extraordinary size, in massive silver candlesticks. The coffin was covered with a white Holland sheet, and a velvet pall hanging down in ample folds, and displaying the most splendid es-



cutecheons. The foot of the coffin was displayed. On the top were placed the Royal Crown of Hanover, and the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom;—the latter nearest the head. At the foot of the coffin stood two Heralds in their state dresses. These gentlemen were relieved in their duty alternately by two others of the Herald's College. On each side, the farthest removed from the body, were six of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. Within these, on each side, were two of his late Majesty's Pages. Next to the coffin, on each side, were two of the late King's Gentlemen Ushers. At the head of the coffin, in a chair of state, sate one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. He was supported, on each side, by a Groom of the Bedchamber. In the centre of the canopy was a splendid escutcheon of the Imperial and Royal Arms; the hangings of the canopy were decorated in the same manner.

From the Audience Chamber the visitors went forward into the King's Drawing Room. The apartments through which they had already passed, with the exception of St. George's Hall, had been closely shut up during the whole period of his Majesty's long indisposition. They were situated immediately above the chambers of the late King's solitude; and the noise of persons going through would of necessity have disturbed him. The Drawing Room was hung with black drapery, arranged in the same style as that of the Presence Chamber; and an avenue formed in a similar manner by Yeomen of the Guard.

Having left this chamber, the visitors passed through a small lobby also hung with black; and came out by the entrance of the Western Tower; having passed from one extremity to the other of the Northern side of the quadrangle.

The admission of visitors to the royal apartments continued till four o'clock; when the gates were closed. The principal persons in the state rooms then retired for a short time; but at five o'clock the whole of the young gentlemen of Eton College were admitted to a private view of the solemnity, by a special command of his present Majesty. They were accompanied by the head master and master of the lower school.

During the night of Tuesday, the rooms set apart for the solemnity of lying in state, continued lighted. A portion of the attendants, alternately relieved, remained with the body during the night.

#### PREPARATORY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Tuesday the troops appointed to attend on this occasion arrived at Windsor. The first battalion of Grenadier Guards and the Life Guards were added to the Royal Horse Guards and the battalion of Coldstream Guards, in barracks at Windsor. Two brigades of Artillery stationed in Windsor Great Park, consisting of twelve nine-pounders, began firing five-minute guns at eight o'clock in the morning, and continued until half-past eight in the evening, when they deployed into the Long Walk, and fired minute guns until nine. At nine the solemn procession moved, and the artillery commenced firing half-minute guns, which continued until past ten.

PROCESSION FROM THE STATE APARTMENTS TO ST. GEORGE'S  
CHAPEL.

The many distinguished and official personages whose duty and affection called them to pay the last mournful tribute of respect to the departed Sovereign by attending his obsequies at Windsor, assembled in St. George's Hall, at seven o'clock on the evening of interment. In this splendid apartment the procession was marshalled by Sir George Nayler, York Herald, executing this duty on behalf of Garter Principal King of Arms. The effect, even of these preliminary arrangements, was interesting and solemn. The circumstances under which this numerous and dignified assemblage was called together—the splendid apartment in which they met contrasting with the gloom of the occasion—the quiet precision with which the heralds performed their duties—and the obedience with which the dignified of the land fell into their places—all denoted that a serious and affecting service was about to be discharged. When the arrangements were complete, and the appointed time for the procession moving had arrived, that part of it which preceded the Royal Body moved through the Guard Chamber, the Presence Chamber, the Audience Chamber (where the body still lay upon its bier), the King's Drawing Room, and out upon the landing of the Grand Staircase. This magnificent entrance presented the most imposing appearance. The Gothic pillars were entwined with black draperies; the fretted arches were hung with festoons of the same mournful character; the hangings were carried up to the top of the lofty and elegant lantern which terminates this beautiful staircase; and the whole lighted with an infinity of wax tapers in splendid branches—but the prevailing character of this part of the Castle was a solemn gloom.

From the gate of this Gothic entrance, through the hall, and up the staircase, as above directed, was placed in each a single file of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. His late Majesty peculiarly distinguished this fine regiment by his favour; he had one troop of it which he called his own; he of late years proposed to wear its uniform. The distinction thus assigned to them was therefore most appropriate.

When the procession was formed, which was about half-past eight, a rocket was thrown up from the Castle as a signal to the artillery. Their station had been previously removed to a rising ground in the Long Walk, about half a mile from the town. They immediately commenced firing minute-guns. When the Royal Body was borne out of the grand entrance, another rocket was discharged, and the artillery then fired half-minute guns. These were continued till ten o'clock, about which period the body was lowered into the tomb.

It was after eight o'clock before the military arrangements had become complete. At that time the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards had taken their station on the whole line of platform. They then lighted their torches. Previous to this the general appearance of the Court was excessively gloomy. The night was somewhat misty; and though the stars shone out with partial clearness, it was sufficiently dark to render a funeral by torch-light additionally imposing. Amongst the spectators admitted with tickets there was a general silence; now

and then a buzz of anxious expectation prevailed; but it was speedily suppressed, in the remembrance of the mournful occasion which had called them together. When the torches were at length lighted, the scene became one of considerable splendour; and the increasing anxiety of the spectators deepened the interest of the situation.

At length the cannon, which had previously been heard at long intervals, fired in rapid succession. Expectation was now wound up to its height. It became an employment to listen for the repetition of their heavy peal;—but yet the procession was not in view. The firing was heard with still less intermission. A flourish of trumpets and the roll of muffled drums, announced the approach of the solemn pageant.

The procession having passed through the gate into the Lower Ward, moved at a pace sufficiently slow to indicate its mournful character. First came a state band playing a solemn dirge. The scarlet uniforms of the Knight Marshalmen next caught the eye. The naval dresses and the blue mantles of the Poor Knights of Windsor succeeded. Then came a long train of official personages, ascending in dignity as they walked nearer the corpse; the Knights of the several orders wearing their collars, whose splendour was more striking from the contrast of their deep black dresses. The respective degrees of precedence amongst the Nobles were denoted by an intermediate Pursuivant or Herald, in his gorgeous mantle. The great banner of England, the banner of Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover, and three other banners of Royal state, were each borne by an earl. The crowns of England and Hanover were carried almost immediately before the body, by the Kings of Arms, glittering in all the magnificence of heraldic pride. Preceded by two of the great officers of state came the Royal Body; it was impelled forwards, with an equal motion, upon the machine which had been constructed to supersede the necessity of carrying so immense a weight. About the royal remains walked six dukes;—a magnificent canopy of purple velvet was borne over the coffin by ten peers of the realm. On each side walked five gentlemen pensioners, with their battle-axes reversed. Immediately preceding the Chief Mourner was Garter Principal King of Arms. The Duke of York and his royal relatives followed the body. Various officers particularly connected with his late Majesty's establishment at Windsor succeeded the illustrious mourners. Gentlemen Pensioners, and Yeomen of the Guard with their partizans reversed, closed the procession.

It would be impossible adequately to describe the solemn and incomparably magnificent effect of the whole of this procession. The absence of music on such awful occasions has often appeared to us to detract from the impressiveness of the solemnity; and though in the procession of carriages, (such as within the previous two years had been painfully witnessed at Windsor,) the trampling of horses amidst the surrounding stillness was peculiarly striking, we could have wished that their movements had been regulated by the sacred marches appropriate to such occasions. In these obsequies, grand and impressive beyond all recollections of such solemnities, the powers of music were called forth in the most admirable manner. A flourish of trumpets first indicated the march of the procession. Then the muffled drums rolled at intervals in the most soft and solemn style. The band of his Majesty afterwards played one of the most affecting dirges we ever remember to have heard—affecting, even without the associations which accom-

panied it, from the extreme beauty of the execution. It came upon the ear like the union of the sweetest voices; and died away with all the softness of the wild strains of the Eolian harp. The trumpets and the muffled drums again alternately sounded. The deep reverberations of the half-minute guns accorded sublimely with this solemn harmony.

The same character of solemnity was preserved in every arrangement of the procession. The steady pace of its advance—the magnificent coffin and its velvet canopy gliding along with no perceptible aid from human strength—the banners of state, borne by some of our most illustrious men, floating over the mourning draperies of all around—the splendid colours of the heralds gleaming amidst the sombre hue of the great portion of the attendants;—and, above all, the long line of covered way, with its lofty roof displaying nothing but funereal blackness, whilst the torches of the soldiery feebly penetrated the gloom;—all these combined, presented such a picture as the most poetical imagination would be at a loss to excel, and the most cold observer could not fail to wonder at and admire.

## ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two, with black staves.

Trumpets and Kettle-drums,

And Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecaries to his Majesty.

Surgeons to his Majesty.

Apothecaries to his late Majesty.

Surgeons to his late Majesty.

The Curate and Rector of Windsor.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty.

Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.

Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty.

Physician to his Majesty.

Physicians to his late Majesty.

Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.

Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.

Equerries to the Royal Family,

Equerries to his Majesty.

Clerk Marshal and First Equerry.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

Solicitor General.

Attorney General.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

The Lord Chief Baron.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Vice Chancellor.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Comptroller

Treasurer

of the King's Household.

of the King's Household.

Privy Councillors (not Peers)

Pursuivant.

Eldest Sons of Barons.  
 Eldest Sons of Viscounts.  
 Pursuivant.  
 Barons.  
 Pursuivant  
 Bishops.  
 Herald.  
 Eldest Sons of Earls.  
 Viscounts.  
 Herald.  
 Deputy Earl Marshal.  
 Eldest Sons of Marquisses.  
 Herald.  
 Earls.  
 Eldest Sons of Dukes.  
 Herald.  
 Marquisses.  
 Herald.  
 Dukes.  
 Herald.

The Lord Privy Seal.  
 The Lord President of the Council.  
 The Archbishop of York.  
 The Lord Chancellor.  
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
 Norroy King of Arms.

Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.  
 Groom of the Stole                      Master of the Horse  
 to his Majesty.                      to his Majesty.

THE ROYAL CROWN OF HANOVER,

Supporter, A Gentleman Usher.	born, on a purple velvet cushion, by Blanc Coursier King of Arms.	Supporter, A Gentleman Usher.
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The Banners of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover,  
 with three other insignia of his late Majesty's House,  
 borne by seven Noblemen.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Supporter, 3d Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty.	borne, on a purple velvet cushion, by Clarencieux King of Arms.	Supporter, 2d Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty.
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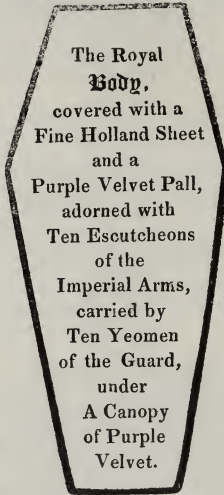
The Secretary of the Lord Steward.	The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.	The Master of His Majesty's Household.
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A Gentleman Usher.	The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.	A Gentleman Usher.
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Five Gentlemen Pensioners, with battle-axes reversed.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers.

Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.



Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners, with battle-axes reversed.

First Gentleman Usher  
Daily Waiter  
to His Majesty.

Garter  
Principal King of  
Arms.

Gentleman Usher  
of the  
Black Rod.

Supporter : His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK,  
a Peer. THE CHIEF MOURNER,  
in a long Black Cloak, his Train borne  
by two Peers, assisted by the Vice Chamberlain.  
Sixteen Peers, assistants to the Chief Mourner.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL,

In long Black Cloaks, the train of each borne by two Gentlemen of  
the respective Households of their Royal Highnesses.

The Council of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Custos  
Personæ of his late Majesty.

Master of the  
Household  
to his  
late Majesty,  
on the Windsor  
Establishment.

Groom of the Stole  
to  
his late Majesty,  
on the  
Windsor  
Establishment.

Vice Chamberlain  
to  
his late Majesty,  
on the  
Windsor  
Establishment.

Lords of his late Majesty's Bed-Chamber.  
Grooms of His late Majesty's Bed-Chamber.  
His late Majesty's Trustees.

Equerries to his late Majesty.

Gentleman Pensioners, with their Axes reversed.  
Yeomen of the Guard, with their Partizans reversed.

## CEREMONIAL WITHIN THE CHAPEL.

Although it had been understood that the issue of tickets for admission into St. George's Chapel would be very limited, many persons of rank and respectability took possession of places in the north aisle, at an early hour. In this aisle a gallery was erected for the accommodation of strangers, from the one extremity to the other. This was covered with black cloth. Between this and the platform on which the procession moved was a considerable raised space, assigned for the accommodation of the young gentlemen of Eton College.

At eight o'clock the Foot Guards marched into the Chapel, and took their station on the edges of the platform, in single files. The greater part of the visitors had been previously admitted.

Immediately above the entrance of the Royal Vault, and before the Altar, hung a most splendid chandelier, bearing an immense quantity of wax lights. The seats erected for the foreign ministers and nobility, on the sides of the Altar were illuminated with beautiful gothic branches. The candelabras belonging to the chapel were supplied with additional branches. There were also lamps dispersed over the stalls.

The customary magnificence of this splendid seat of heraldic honour, received on this occasion every possible addition that taste could devise. To the massive communion plate belonging to the altar, were added the plate from the chapels of Whitehall and St. James's. The altar was crowded with splendid gold vessels of the richest chasing.

The opening in the marble floor, at the entrance of the tomb, was not concealed; but on its edge was erected a magnificent canopy of blue mazarine velvet, most elegantly terminating at the head, in a splendid crown and cushion. This appendage to the usual state of the choir completed its magnificence; and by adding in this style of regal splendour to its customary ornaments, proclaimed the solemn purpose of national respect, which gave a value to the pageantry around.

The Knight Marshals, and the drums and trumpets having filed off at the south porch, the procession moved onwards down the south aisle, up the nave into the choir. The Dean and Prebendaries, with the choir of Windsor, and a select portion of lay clerks and choristers from the Chapel Royal and St. James's, were stationed at the eastern end of the south aisle. On the arrival of the Royal Body at the porch, they immediately fell in before Blanc Coursier, bearing the Crown of Hanover, and immediately all the voices burst out into the sublimest of all sacred compositions, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," by Croft. The effect was beyond any thing grand. The deep tones of the beautiful organ—the sweet and powerful voices of a choir universally full and excellent—the slow advance of the choristers, each bearing a taper—the silence with which the dignified attendants took their stations in the choir—and above all, the solemn purpose to which the exertions of musical science were now applied—produced altogether an impression of the most pathetic and the most exalted nature.

This most beautiful service occupied the time till the personages forming the procession had taken their seats, and the coffin had been impelled forward to its appointed place. The Chief Mourner took his seat at the head of the corpse, and his supporters sat on either side.

The Princess of the Blood Royal were seated near the Chief Mourner. The Lord Chamberlain took his place at the feet of the corpse. The pall was removed, and the two crowns, with their cushions, were placed on the coffin. The royal brothers bore their painful situation with the firmness that belongs to those Christian principles which look beyond the grave; but there was an evident struggle with their feelings, which told how warmly they loved, and how deeply they lamented their late revered monarch and father.

The arrangements within the choir being complete, the lay-clerks and choristers chaunted the proper psalms. The lesson was then read by the Dean of Windsor. The following beautiful anthem, by Kent, expressly selected by his Majesty, was then exquisitely sung by Masters Marshall, Dobson, Dyne, and Fardell.

## PSALM LV.

“Hear my prayer, O God: and hide not thy face from my petition. Take heed unto me, and hear me, how I mourn in my prayer, and am vexed.

My heart is disquieted within me; and the fear of death is fallen upon me.

Then I said, O that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away, and be at rest.

The solemn ceremony of interment having been performed, part of Handel's Funeral Anthem, composed for the funeral of Queen Caroline, and expressly appointed by his present Majesty, was performed, with the rarest excellence, by Master Marshall, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. J. B. Sale.

“When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him.

He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in his tongue, if there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things.

His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore.”

At the conclusion of the anthem the venerable Sir Isaac Heard, with a tone of the greatest dignity and firmness, proclaimed the style of his late most gracious Majesty, in the following words:—

“Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch George III., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve, with long life, health and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most high, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch, our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, now, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

“God Save King George the Fourth.”



An affecting ceremony then took place. The peers who bore the banners, cast them down upon the altar; to intimate that all distinctions of the once Illustrious Monarch had passed away. We are assured that he has put on an immortal, which his virtues, and not his dignities, had won.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the service was concluded. The Dead March in Saul was then admirably performed by Mr. Knyvett.

After the procession had left the church, the public were admitted, without distinction, to view the chapel exactly as it was left. A great multitude availed themselves of this kindness. They passed through the choir; and almost every one had an opportunity of taking a last look of the coffin of their late venerable Monarch, as it lay at the entrance of the vault, with the crowns resting upon it, and the Lord Chamberlain's wand of office as it had been snapped asunder, and thrown into the tomb.

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The platform and covered way was a work of great magnitude. The length of the erection was 1065 feet; it was 15 feet high, and 19 wide; and contains the immense quantity of 70,000 superficial feet of boarding, and 49,000 feet of quartering. This most extensive work was finished, through the indefatigable activity of Mr. Tebbott, and those employed, between the interval of Monday and Friday evening, in the preceding week. The upper part of the sides and supports of the covered way were hung with black cloth, and the whole of the platform with the same, over a covering of matting. The quantity of black cloth covering this immense erection was 9,500 yards.

#### THE DISINTERMENT OF THE ROYAL INFANTS OCTAVIUS AND ALFRED.

This interesting ceremony, which was in obedience to a wish expressed by his late Majesty, took place on Thursday night, the 10th February, at eight o'clock, privately, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's works.

The forms and regulations adopted on occasions like the present, are admirably well calculated for rendering the cemeteries of the Royal Family inviolably sacred, thereby preventing private intrusion, or the gratification of idle curiosity. The authority is received direct from the King by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, who communicates the same to the Board of Works, by which department the vault was built, and to whom is entrusted the entire charge of the same, though the entrance being within the choir of the church, it cannot be approached without the requisite ecclesiastical forms, and an order from the Dean and Chapter: thus the above ceremony could not take place without royal consent, and the joint interference of three several departments, in all other respects unconnected and quite distinct from each other.

At six o'clock Mr. Mash, on the part of the Lord Chamberlain, attended by one of the principal officers of the Board of Works, the Surveyor of the Church, and the Clerk of the Works at Westminster, with his workmen, proceeded to take up the marble paving and dig out the earth, which covers, at the depth of about two feet, three ponderous slabs of stone, which being removed, discloses a circular

staircase leading to a spacious passage, paved and arched with Portland stone, on either side of which are groined compartments, containing each two coffins with their urns ; and at the further end, under an arched recess, is placed a beautiful sarcophagus of black and gold marble, the top enriched with appropriate carving in white marble ; in this are deposited the coffins of King George the Second and Queen Caroline ; besides these, there are in all thirteen other coffins in the Royal Vault, including those of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the father and mother of our late Monarch, with the Princes and Princesses, his brothers and sisters. The vault is very spacious, and about nine feet in height, and its appearance peculiarly solemn and grand.

At eight o'clock the royal undertaker, attended in Dean's Yard, with two hearses and four, grandly decorated, with the requisite mourning coaches for attendants : the two coffins, being then placed on biers were brought out of the vault by men appointed by the Board of Works for that purpose, and delivered to the Lord Chamberlain's officers, and under their direction placed in the hearses and conveyed to Windsor, there to be privately deposited in the royal mausoleum, on gothic pedestals of stone, in the same compartment with, and on each side of the coffins of, our late revered King and Queen ; the Assistant Surveyor General of the Officers of the Board of Works, in charge of the mausoleum, attending there to receive the same. The coffins were in complete preservation, the crimson velvet being but little discoloured, and the ornaments perfectly bright ; that of Prince Octavius is four feet four inches in length, and that of Prince Alfred four feet. The above particulars will appear more interesting, when it is known that the royal sepulchre at Westminster will never again be opened.

## G.

*Ceremonies observed at the Installation of the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and the Earl of Chesterfield, on St. George's Day, (23d April,) 1805.*

ON the morning of installation, at ten o'clock, the knights companions, in the following complete habit of the Order, consisting of— a black velvet plume, white ostrich feathers, and heron sprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white silk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the Order; crimson velvet hood, and crimson velvet surcoat; silver tissue jacket, and puffed breeches; white silk pantaloons; white kid shoes; silver shoe roses, and silver knee ditto, garter, &c.

The officers of the Order in their mantles; the knights elect in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands; and the Honourable Captain Yorke, the proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke, in his ordinary habit; attended the sovereign in the royal apartment.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces, attended in the Presence Chamber; the Prebends, Poor and Naval Knights, as also the kettle-drums and house trumpets, in the Guard Chamber.

The Honourable Captain Yorke, proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, walked in the procession, dressed in his naval uniform.

At eleven o'clock, a discharge of guns announced the procession.

The Sovereign coming under his state, Garter King of Arms called over the knights; and a procession was made from the royal apartment through the Presence and Guard Chambers; the end of St. George's Hall; the late Private Chapel; the passage leading to the great stairs; descending which, through the Hall to the Great Court; and from thence to the south door of St. George's Chapel, in the following order:

Two Fife Majors.

Four Drum Majors of the Household.

—— Lamb, Esq. Drum Major of England, uncovered.

Fourteen Trumpets.

Two Trombones.

Two Side Drums.

All in their state dresses; the trumpets playing the jubilee and installation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers' College, two and two.

Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, two and two.

Ten Prebends, two and two.

Pursuivants and Herald's, two and two.

Norroy King at Arms.

Clarencieux ditto.

## KNIGHTS ELECT,

Having their caps and feathers in their hands.

Earl of Chesterfield. Earl Winchilsea.  
Earl of Pembroke. Marquis of Abercorn.  
Duke of Beaufort.  
Duke of Rutland.

## KNIGHTS' COMPANIONS,

Earl Camden.  
Earl Spencer.  
Earl of Westmoreland. Earl of Salisbury.  
Earl of Chatham.  
Duke of Devonshire.  
Prince William. Duke of Gloucester.  
Duke of Cambridge. Duke of Sussex.  
Duke of Cumberland. Duke of Kent.  
Duke of Clarence. Duke of York.  
Prince of Wales.  
The Registrar (the Dean),  
Having Garter King at Arms on his right, and Deputy Black Rod on  
his left hand.

\* The Chancellor with the Purse,

Having on his right hand the Prelate.

Two Sergeants at Arms. Two Sergeants at Arms.  
Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State.

## THE SOVEREIGN,

Gentlemen His Train borne by the Marquisses of Gentlemen  
Pensioners. Worcester and Tavistock, Pensioners.  
And the Honourable Mr. Villiers.

## THE OFFICERS OF STATE,

The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.  
Marquis of Hertford, Master of the Horse.  
Earl of Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guards.  
Lord St. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.  
Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.  
Ten of his Majesty's Pages, in a new uniform.

The morning being extremely fine, the splendour of the scene was considerably heightened by her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of York, with a very considerable number of maids of honour and ladies in waiting, accompanying the procession, followed by the Yeomen of the Guards.

In this manner, moving to the Chapel, the procession entered the south door †; passed down the south aisle, and up the centre or nave; then turning to the left, proceeded up the north aisle to the chapter-house, the organ and band playing the march in *Hercules*; the Naval and Poor Knights dividing on either side, at some distance from the

\* The Chancellor being indisposed, the Purse was carried by his locum tenens.

† Her Majesty and the Princesses, with the ladies above-mentioned, entered at the east door.

chapter-house, then the Prebends next above, and the officers of arms nearest to the chapter-house.

None entering with the Sovereign into the chapter-house but the knights companions, and the sworn officers of the Order; the knights elect retired to their chairs in the aisle behind the altar. The Sovereign's train was carried into the chapter-house by Garter, and borne out of the chapter-house by Deputy Black Rod, and then again carried by the train-bearers.

Deputy Black Rod, and the Registrar, not having been sworn, remained in the aisle, opposite to the knights elect.

The Sovereign and the knights companions being seated, the latter, according to their seniority, and their stalls in the Chapel; Garter acquainted his Majesty, that Robert Quarre, Esq. Deputy Black Rod, waited at the door and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the Sovereign, on the left hand, when Garter, holding the Gospels, administered the oath. Deputy Black Rod having kissed the Sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table.

Then Garter (in the absence of the Chancellor, who was indisposed) acquainted his Majesty that the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Edward Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance, to take the oath, as Registrar of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod, the latter carrying the ensigus of the registrar's office, (his *locum tenens* administered the oath) and Registrar being invested, and having kissed the Sovereign's hand, withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, the officer acting for the Chancellor, standing on the left hand of his Majesty, read the new statute; which done, the Registrar returned to his place.

Garter then, by the Sovereign's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland, between two knights, *viz.* their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two junior knights, and conducted to the table, where the surcoat, girdle, and sword had been placed; and Garter presenting the surcoat to the two senior knights, they invested his grace therewith, the Registrar reading this admonition:—

“Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the Most Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them who are oppressed and needy.”

Then Garter presented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the sword, which they put on his Grace, who then took his place near the table.

Garter then introduced the Honourable Captain Yorke, the proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Knight Elect of the Order, who stood at his Excellency's place near the table, between their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent.

Garter then introduced the Duke of Beaufort, between two knights, *viz.* their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

Garter then introduced the Marquis of Abercorn, between two knights,

viz. their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester and Prince William of Gloucester.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Pembroke, between two knights, viz. the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Chatham.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Winchilsea, between two knights, viz. the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Westmoreland.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Chesterfield, between two knights, viz. Earls Spencer and Camden; who were severally invested with the surcoat, girdle, and sword, with the like ceremonies as in the case of the Duke of Rutland and the proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke.

The knights elect and the proxy continued in the Chapter-house, while the procession to the Chapel was made down to the bottom of the north aisle and up the nave into the choir, in the following order:—

First the Naval and Poor Knights, who, coming into the choir, made their reverences, first to the altar, then to the Sovereign's stall, and placed themselves on each side, near the altar.

The Prebends made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the stalls.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, stood next to the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the order in which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired under their banners, where they remained standing.

The Registrar, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the same.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain on his left hand (the Sovereign being seated), stood on the steps before or under the Sovereign's stall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the altar, and being in his stall, repeated the same; the train-bearers standing upon the steps leading to the Sovereign's stall.

Garter then went into the middle of the choir, and making his double reverence, waved his sceptre towards his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who thereupon came from under his banner, made his reverences, and ascended into his stall, where, repeating his reverences, he sat down.

All the other knights continued standing under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the altar by the verger of St. George's Chapel, and the two prebends by the same verger.

#### OFFERING OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Then Garter, with the usual reverences, the organ and band playing the *Dead March, in Saul*, and *Dirge, in Sampson*, took up the banner of his Serene Highness the late Duke of Saxe Gotha, and holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and making their reverences, repaired to the two senior knights, who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremost, a little declining; and being preceded by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the first step of the altar, where they repeated their reverences, and coming to the rails, made one reverence to the altar; then kneeling, they delivered the

banner to the prelate, who, assisted by the prebends, placed it upright at the south end of the altar.

The two knights then returned with like reverence, and stood under their banners.

The sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next senior knights, who, attended by the said provincial kings of arms, offered the same, the hilt upwards, with the like ceremonies.

The helm and crest were offered by the two next senior knights, with the same ceremony, attended by the said provincial kings of arms.

The achievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered, with the same ceremonies, by the six senior knights, not of the blood royal, attended each time by two heralds, in rotation.

Then Garter, bowing to each knight (the senior first), summoned him to ascend into his stall; when he made his reverences, and the same were repeated when in the stall.

All the knights being in their stalls, Garter summoned the two senior knights under their banners, in order to instal the Duke of Rutland; and a procession was made to the chapter-house, all making the usual reverences on going out of the choir, in the following order:—

Naval Knights, two and two.

Poor Knights, two and two.

Officers of Arms.

Deputy Black Rod.

The Registrar.

Garter.

The two knights went into the chapter-house, from whence they returned to the choir in the following order:—

Naval Knights, two and two.

Poor Knights, two and two.

Officers of Arms.

Deputy  
Black Rod.

Garter,  
carrying on a cushion  
the mantle, hood, great collar,  
and  
book of statutes.

The Registrar,  
carrying in his hand  
the  
New Testament,  
and the forms of the oath  
and admonitions.

The two Knights,

having the Duke of Rutland between them:

His Grace was habited in his surcoat, and girt with his sword, and carried his cap and feathers in his hand.

The procession passing to the west end of the choir only, entered the choir, all making the usual reverences. Garter, with the Registrar and Deputy Black Rod, went under the stall appointed for his Grace; Garter placing the cushion upon the desk of the lower stall.

The two knights with the duke entered into the lower stall, where the Registrar administered the following oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Gospels:—

“ You, being chosen to be one of the honourable company of the most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any article in them contained, unless you shall have first received a dispensation from the Sovereign, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant, to the will of God and the

laws of the realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his holy word."

The two knights then conducted his grace into the upper stall; the Registrar and Garter entering into the lower stall; the Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area.

Garter then presented the mantle to the knights, who invested his grace therewith, the Registrar reading the following admonition:—

"Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent Order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou mayest safely pierce troops of thine enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being, in this temporal warfare, glorious in egregious and heroic actions, thou mayest obtain eternal and triumphant joy."

Next Garter presented the hood, which was put on over his grace's right shoulder, the ends of the tippetts being brought in front, and passed under the girdle.

Then Garter presented the great collar and George, with which the knights invested the duke, whilst the Registrar read this admonition:—

"Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier in Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so o'erpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only survive this transient combat, but be crowned with palms of eternal victory."

Garter then presented the statute-book, which the knights delivered to his grace; and then placing the cap and feathers on his head, they seated him in his stall; and his grace rising up, made his double reverence, viz. first to the altar, then to the sovereign. The knights, after embracing and congratulating him, descended into the middle of the choir, and making their reverences, went up into their stalls, and, repeating the same, sat down; the officers returning to their places.

Garter summoned the two knights next in seniority, in order to instal the Honourable Captain Yorke, the proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, who was thereupon conducted, with the same ceremony, into the stall under that appointed for his principal, where the Registrar administered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper stall, and the mantle being presented by Garter, the knights put the same over his left arm, so that the cross, embroidered within the garter, might be seen. They then seated the said proxy in the stall, with the ceremony as before mentioned, and returned to their stalls; the proxy immediately rising, made his reverences, and remained standing during the rest of the ceremony, with the mantle on his arm.

The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchilsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were severally introduced and installed in the same manner as the Duke of Rutland, and by the same knights respectively who introduced them into the chapter-house.

The knights thus installed, divine service began, which was the same with that used in St. George's Chapel on the Obiit Sundays, except that no sermon was preached.

Proper psalms, the 21st, 146th, and 147th.

First lesson, 44th chapter of Ecclesiastes.

*Te Deum*, composed by Gibbons.



Second lesson, 11th chapter of the Epistles to the Hebrews.

The anthem, a celebrated composition of Handel, selected for the occasion by his Majesty, from Psalm the 21st, was sung at the conclusion of the first service; the words are as follow:—

Chorus—"The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord."

Verse—"Exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation."

Chorus—"Glory and great worship hast thou laid upon him.

"Thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head."

Full chorus—"Hallelujah."

Communion Service—*Kyrie Eleeson*, by Dr. Child.

#### OFFERING.

At the words of the offertory, "Let your light so shine," &c., the organ and band playing the *Air* in *Berenice*, the officers of the wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps of the altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeisances, went up to the rails of the altar, on the right side, where he received from the yeoman of the wardrobe a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the yeoman, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon.

In the mean time, Garter summoned the knights from their stalls, beginning with the junior; each knight making his reverence in his stall, and repeating the same, with his companion, in the choir, retired under his banner.

All the knights standing thus under their banners, and the prelate at the altar to receive the offerings, the sovereign, making his reverence to the altar, descended from his stall, and then making another reverence in the middle of the choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:—

Garter.

The Registrar.

The Chancellor.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Sword of State.

The Sovereign.

His Majesty's train borne as before.

The senior knight, not of the blood royal, being the knight appointed to deliver the offering to the Sovereign, made his reverence as the procession passed; and thereupon placed himself a little behind his Majesty, on the right side.

The Sovereign, coming to the rails of the altar, made a reverence; when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the knight, who delivered it to the Sovereign, and his Majesty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the offering into the basin held by the prelate, assisted by the prebends.

The Sovereign, rising, made his reverence to the altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the choir; all the attendants turning as his Majesty did, and making their reverences at the same time; and, being in his stall, another. The knight who delivered the offering, retired under his banner, when the procession came opposite the same.

During the Sovereign's return, the officers of the wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon his Majesty had kneeled; leaving the first carpet, and placing two cushions for the knights; and Deputy Black Rod, with the usual reverences, returning to his place.

All the knights standing under their banners, the provincial kings of arms joined with usual reverences, and went to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, in the middle of the choir, made his double reverence, viz. first to the altar, then to the Sovereign, and was conducted to the altar, where, taking off his cap and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and silver into the basin; and returning in the same order, went into his stall, where he made his reverences, and sat down.

Then two officers of arms attended the two next knights in seniority, being companions, who offered in like manner; and so on, till all the knights and the proxy, either singly or in pairs, had offered and ascended into their stalls.\*

Divine service being ended, the prelate was conducted to his seat by the vergers of St. George's Chapel.†

#### RETURN.

Garter then summoned the knights under their banners, juniors first; when done,

The naval and poor knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the choir, as did the prebends, the officers of arms, the knights, and the officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the Sovereign as before. The procession moved down the nave to the great west door of the chapel, up the south aisle, and out at the south door, to the upper Castle. But the proxy went in the procession no farther than the south door, where the mantle of his principal was delivered to the sexton.

The drums and trumpets continued in the procession until the return to the King's Guard-chamber.

The naval and poor knights, and prebends, filed off on either side in the Guard-chamber.

The officers of arms, and the four sergeants at arms, in the Presence-chamber.

The knights companions divided on either side in the Royal apartment.

The Sovereign, having the officers of the Order before him, went under the state, where he saluted the knights by pulling off his cap, and then retired till dinner time.

#### DINNER.

When the first service was placed on the tables of the Sovereign and knights, the knights and officers, being in their order, in the Presence-chamber as before, and his Majesty under the state, a procession was made to St. George's Hall, in the following order:—

The Officers of Arms.

The Knights in their order, according to their stalls.

The Officers of the Order.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Sword of State.

The Sovereign.

\* The provincial kings of arms attended those knights who were of the blood royal; and the senior heralds, in rotation, the other knights companions.

† It was past five o'clock before the ceremony was finished.

The officers of arms divided at the lower end of the hall ; the knights above them in a line according to their seniority, the senior nearest the state, who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign passed. The officers of the order proceeded before the Sovereign to the haut-pas, and then went behind the knights.

The Sovereign being under his state, saluted the knights, and the Princes of the blood royal ascended the haut-pas, and stood at the ends of the table ; the Prince of Wales on his Majesty's right hand, and the other princes of the blood according to their rank.

Grace being said by the prelate, the Sovereign sat down.

Then the knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the officers of arms to the table, the seniors first passing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their seniority. The proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior knight.

Towards the latter end of the first course, a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the cup-bearer, his Majesty drank to the knights ; who being, at his Majesty's command, informed of the same by Garter, stood up uncovered, altogether pledged the Sovereign, then sat down, and put on their caps.

The second course was then brought in as follows :—

Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two.  
Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, together,  
with their white staves.

The Sewer.

Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes.

Two Clerks of the Green Cloth.

The Clerk Comptroller.

A Clerk of the Kitchen.

Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the officers of arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the usual reverences, to the haut-pas ; and ascending the lower step, and crying " *Largesse*" thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's style in Latin, French, and English.

The officers of arms then retired backwards, with the usual reverences.

Garter and the officers of arms then cried " *Largesse*" thrice.

Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who standing up uncovered, Garter, with one " *Largesse*," proclaimed his Grace's style in English. Garter and the officers of arms then cried " *Largesse*" once.

In like manner Garter proclaimed the styles of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchilsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield.

The banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the same ceremony as the second course.

Dinner being ended, the knights placed themselves in a line, as before dinner ; and grace being said by the prelate, and the Sovereign having washed, the knights altogether made their reverences to his Majesty, who put off his cap, and saluted them.

Then the knights and officers returned to the Presence-chamber, before the Sovereign, in the same order in which they came from thence.

At the upper or east end of St. George's Hall, where the painting of King William the Third used to form a conspicuous ornament, a music gallery had been recently erected, richly carved and gilt. Under the

centre of this was the royal throne, covered with crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and surmounted with a light elegant canopy of the same materials, and having on each side seats for the knights companions of the blood royal.

In front of this was placed the table at which his Majesty dined, accompanied by all the princes of the blood, habited in the full robes of the Order.

To the right of the Sovereign's table, or on the north side of the hall, was placed a long table, at which the knights dined in their installation dresses. On the south side was a long gallery, erected for the reception of spectators, and covered with scarlet cloth. There were several benches for a similar accommodation underneath it, behind the side tables, which were set for the service of the knights' table. Her Majesty and the Princesses occupied the gallery at the west end, supported by the caryatides, and fronting the throne.

Entertainments were also given in the Castle to the nobility, gentry, and military officers, exclusive of the knights' banquet in St. George's Hall.

Numerous tables were also furnished in various parts of the Castle; but these we shall pass over to notice those placed in the court-yard for the populace. According to tradition, even at Windsor, all the fragments that formerly came from the knights' table, together with the dishes, plates, tablecloths, &c. were all given to the populace. This story, whether founded or not, had filled the minds of the common people, and determined them to join in the scramble; and perhaps they were the more eager, as they might have learned that, on the present occasion, nine long tables were fixed round the lawn in the quadrangle fronting St. George's Hall, on which the fragments were to be placed. They had also been informed that the baron of beef had been roasted, and accordingly formed themselves into detachments or parties, to bear off this highly-honoured dish in triumph. Long before the knights had dined, they began to assemble on the outside of the gates fronting the Queen's Lodge, and continued to increase in great numbers. Many persons who had pass-tickets were anxious to get within the Castle to see the scramble; but their tickets were of no avail, the gates remaining closely shut till day-light had nearly closed. The instant the gates were thrown open, the crowd rushed in like a torrent in pursuit of their booty. The objects they were most bent on seem to have been the baron or the dishes; such as could not obtain these seized the spoons or tablecloths, and those who apprehended total disappointment committed violence on the tables; so that in less than five minutes after the gates were opened, the whole was entirely carried off. The hopes even of the most successful were disappointed, for they had fondly imagined to find silver instead of pewter.

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THE FEST OF ST. GEORGE, AT Y'E CASTLE OF WYNDESORE, 29e. MAYE,  
ANNO 11mo. HEN. 8vo.

On y'e morrowe, beyng Sondag, 29th Maye, in y'e morn, ab't viii of y'e clocke, y'e Souveraine, and knyghts, and officers of th' Ordre, all beyng on horsebacke, rode downe to y'e College to here matyns, and lighted at y'e sowthe dore of y'e churche, and directlye proceeded to y'r stallys with out goyng to y'e Chapitre Hows; and at Te Deum

and Benedictus y'e King was sensed with y'e prelatis, and y'e knyghts were sensed as before is s'd. The matyns doon y'e King, knyghts of th' Ordre, and many oder, went to y'e Deany's place to brakefast, and after that doon, went to the Chapitre Hows, wher y'e King este-sonys ratyfyed y'e pardon graunted untoe y'm all; w'ch doon, retourned to y'e quere, and after entred their stallys tyll the procession was redy, w'ch procession was ordered as of old tyme accustumed, and y'e pore knyghts went next before y'e officers of arms, on y'e syde of y'e mynisters, than the prelate of th' Ordre, wiche did bear Saint George's harte under y'e canopye honerabel assisted; and iiii torches, borne by iiii noble men at y'e corners, went next before the Souveraine, saying that was his rome and place; the officers of th' Ordre went before y'e canopye, and y'e knyghts of th' Ordre before them, and before y'e knyghts the officers of armes, and before y'm, on eyther syde of y'e quere, as is before s'd, went y'e pore knyghts; and y'e quene and the lady's at this tyme went not a procession: wiche finyshed, y'e Souveraine and y'e knyghts retourned to y'r stallys ageyn, and then began y'e masse, and after y'e gospel y'e King was censed bothe by y'e gospeller, th' Abbot of Tourhill, and th' Abbot of Medenham, epistoler; and after, oon of y'm y'e s'd prelats, went on y' oon syde and y'e oder on y'e oder syde, and sensed y'e knyghts. At the offring time y'e knyghts offred according to y'e statuts after their stallys. Y'e masse almoste fynished, at y'e agnus, y'e King and y'e knyghts of th' Ordre had holy brede and holy water; and aftir ryding in like ordre as before, retourned to y'e quadrant, and aftir y'e King had paused a littill while in his chambre, his grace went to dyner intoe y'e hall, and ther kept his roiall estat, non sitting at his borde but oonlye y'e Lord Ric. Fox, Byshoppe of Winchestre, and prelat of th' Ordre, wiche sat on y'e right hand of y'e King, and nere to y'e bordye, and all the oder knyghts of the Ordre, &c. as dukes, &c. according to y'r stallys, sat all arow on y'e oon syde of y'e north part of y'e hall, and non at y'e syde bords of y'e northesyd but oonly y'e knyghts of the Ordre, for there was but as oon borde, for all were joyned togedre in oon; and on the sowthe syde of y'e hall, at y'e L'd Stewards borde, sat certeyn Frenche gentilmen, beying hostaigers of France, accompaigned with erlls and lordys, and non at that borde under y'e estat of a lord; and at the myddel borde, on y'e said sowthe syde, sat y'e Deane of Wyndesore, Doctor Vesey, registrar, th' Abbots of Tourhill and of Medenham, and y'e quere or chappell, and at y'e west end of y'e same borde, wich was all joyned togedre as fare as to y'e ewrye, sat y'e oder officers of th' Ordre, as regist., gartier king of armes, and y'e huyssier of th' Ordre, then being Sir Will. Compton, having y'e office called y'e blac rodde, whose rome was kept for him, accompaigned w'h y'e legatis brodir, and iiii oder honest straungers, and benethe y'e s'd straungers, for y'e 2nd messe, satt dyvers knyghts, and next to them satt th' officie of armes, and then certayn odir gentilmen filled up y'e borde unto y'e chapill or quere; the residew of y'e odir officers satt in y'e chapell, att dyvers bordes, for in olde tyme y'e s'd chapell was a parcell of y'e hall. Th' officers of th' Ordre had sponys of fyne gold, and y'e servyce y't was servyed at y'e s'd fest was very sumptueuse, and many subtiles. And sumwhat before y'e ii corse y'e quene and y'e lady's cam to y'e gallerie at y'e hall end, wiche was right honorably prepayred for her grace for to see y'e honorable servyces and ceremonyes of y'e s'd

fest. The trumpets blew for y'e most part of y'e dyner tyme, except at such tyme as oder mynstrells of England and of Spayne did playe. The kinges stille and largesse was proclaymed after y'e ii corse, as accustomed. Y'e dyner fynished, y'e surnap was drawn by Stephen, marshall of y'e hall, then y'e prelatt, accompaigned w'th y'e mynysters of y'e church, sayd graces, w'ch doon, y'e king was served of his voyde, and y'e knyghts alsoo, standyng all alonge, and y'e myddill of the hall voyded of y'e people, and after that, y'e trumpets blowing, y'e mynstrells playing, gretely accompaigned with joye and Gods blessing, retourned to his chambre, wher he tarryed unto y'e evensonge tyme, wiche was after iiii of y'e cloke, almost v.

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#### FORM OF THE DEGRADATION OF A KNIGHT COMPANION.

The degradation of a knight companion, according to the second article of King Henry VIIIth's statutes, is to be inflicted on all those who shall be found guilty of heresy, treason, or flying from battle.

When a knight companion is found guilty of any of these offences, and is in the dominions of the sovereign, he is usually degraded at the ensuing chapter; and the sovereign having acquainted the knights companions with his intention to have the ceremony performed, he commands Garter to attend such of them as are appointed to go to the convict knight, who, in a solemn manner, first take from him his George and riband, and then his garter. And at the following feast of St. George, (or sooner, if the sovereign appoint,) publication of his crimes and degradation is made by Garter, and a warrant issued out to him for taking down the achievements of the knight, which is performed as follows:—

First, Garter, in his coat of arms, usually before morning prayer, standing in the middle of the choir in St. George's Chapel, the officers of arms standing about him, and the Black Rod also present, reads aloud the instrument for perfecting the knight's degradation. This being read, the deputed herald being placed on the back of the stall of the convict knight, when Garter pronounces these words—"Be expelled and put from among the arms," &c.—takes his crest, and violently casts it down into the choir, and afterwards his banner and sword; and when the publication is read out, all the officers at arms spurn the achievements out of the choir into the body of the church; first the sword, secondly the banner, and lastly the crest; so on, out of the west door, thence through the Castle-gate, from whence they are thrown into the Castle ditch.

At a chapter held 32d Henry VIII., it was determined that where-soever the actions and names of such offenders should be found in the books of the Order, these words, "Vah, Proditor!" should be written in the margin, as a mark of ignominy, by which means the registers would be preserved fair, and not defaced by erasements.

The last knight who was thus degraded, was the Duke of Ormond, anno 1 Geo. I., for acting in concert with the French General.

## H.

*Porny's Free School.*

THE founder of this institution was a native of Caen, in Normandy, and came into this country, as appears by his last will, in the year 1754. He was then about the age of 23, as, at the time of his death, in May, 1802, he was 71 years old. It seems from letters written to two of his relatives, in 1799, at the time of making his will, that he was of a respectable family, and that his real name was Antoine Pyron du Martre. Why he assumed, in this country, the name of Mark Antony Porny does not appear, further than that he parted from his relatives on unfriendly terms, and might therefore wish to elude their inquiries.

It does not appear from any memorial that Mr. P. has left behind him, in what manner he was engaged from the time of his quitting France, in 1754, until his being appointed French Teacher at Eton College, about the year 1773. Here he commenced author. In 1780 he was appointed one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor. Mr. Porny's success as a teacher was now become considerable, and from this period to 1797, he appears to have accumulated nearly 4000*l.* sterling.

Mr. Porny, by his will, after giving some small legacies, amounting to about 280*l.*, bequeathed the residue of his property in the following words:—"Lastly, as to the rest, residue, and the remainder of my effects and property, real and personal, such as the money I have placed in the stocks or funds at the Bank, in the city of London, or any other property, of what nature and kind soever, which I shall be possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, in Great Britain, at the time of my decease, as will appear by my papers, after all my lawful and just debts, funeral expenses, legacies herein bequeathed, and all charges relating thereto, are paid, I dispose thereof in the following manner; that is to say, I give and bequeath, upon trust, unto the treasurer of the Charity and Sunday School established in the parish of Eton, in the county of Bucks, anno 1790, for the following uses and purposes, that is to say, that the aforesaid residue, rest, and remainder of my effects and property shall be applied, by the trustees or committee, or by whatever name they may be designated for the time being, of the aforesaid Charity and Sunday School, towards carrying on the laudable and useful designs of its institution; and I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Mr. Charles Knight, printer, bookseller, and stationer, of the borough of New Windsor, in Berkshire, and Mr. Francis Stracy, grocer to their Majesties, of the aforesaid borough, to be my executors and trustees in the fulfilling punctually this last will and testament of mine, which is written with my own hand."

Notwithstanding the precautionary steps taken by Mr. Porny previous to his death, and the punctual observance of the directions given to his executors, his relatives in France manifested an intention of litigating the legality of the will. A friendly suit in Chancery was therefore instituted, wherein the executors were named plaintiffs, and William Webb, the manager of the funds of the Sunday School, and the Attorney-General, defendants; and upon the same being heard, the whole was referred to F. P. Stratford, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, to approve of a scheme for carrying the charitable intentions of the testator into execution. After all the usual forms of Chancery had been duly observed, the scheme submitted for approbation was, that the Provost and Fellows of Eton College had offered a piece of ground on the west side of the town of Eton, whereon to build a house and school-rooms, for the purpose of carrying the said charitable institution into effect, of which they were willing to grant a lease, for such purpose only, for the term of 40 years, renewable every 14 years, at the annual rent of 40s. A plan was also submitted of a dwelling-house, consisting of two divisions, for a school-master and school-mistress, and of two school-rooms, together with a specification thereof, and of the expense of the erection, on the oaths of two experienced surveyors; and the plaintiffs further proposed, that the management of the said school, and of the charitable fund, should be under the control of the Provost and Fellows of Eton for the time being, and of eight other inhabitants of the parish of Eton, to be chosen, in the first instance, out of the subscribers at large to the said charity; a variety of regulations were also suggested, for the proper government of the institution. The Court decreed that the same should be carried into effect accordingly, and trustees appointed.

Two school-rooms and apartments for a master and mistress having been erected, at an expense of 1723*l.*, Mr. John Pope was appointed school-master, and Mrs. Miller school-mistress; the former with a salary of 50*l.* and the latter 40*l.* a year. The children are instructed upon Dr. Bell's plan of education. The number taught are sixty boys and thirty girls.



## I.

## THE WINDSOR AND ETON CALENDAR.

Governor of Windsor Castle.—General the Earl of Harrington.  
Housekeeper of Windsor Castle.—Hon. Georgiana Townsend.

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The SOVEREIGN.	Marquis Camden.
Duke of York.	Duke of Rutland.
Duke of Clarence.	Earl of Hardwicke.
Duke of Cumberland.	Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of Sussex.	Earl of Pembroke.
Duke of Cambridge.	Earl of Winchilsea.
Duke of Gloucester.	Marquis of Stafford.
Emperor of Russia.	Earl of Lonsdale.
King of France.	Marquis Wellesley.
Emperor of Austria.	Duke of Montrose.
King of Prussia.	Marquis of Hastings.
King of Spain.	Duke of Newcastle.
King of the Netherlands.	Duke of Wellington.
Prince Leopold of Saxe Co- bourg.	Earl of Liverpool.
King of Denmark.	Earl Bathurst.
King of Portugal.	Marquis of Anglesea.
Earl of Chatham.	Duke of Northumberland.
Earl of Westmorland.	Duke of Buckingham.
Earl of Carlisle.	Marquis Cholmondeley.
Earl Spencer.	Marquis of Hertford.
	Marquis of Bath.

Prelate of the Order.—The Most Rev. Sir George P. Tomline,  
Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor.—The Most Rev. Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.

Registrar.—The Hon. and Rev. Henry L. Hobart, D.D. Dean of  
Windsor.

Garter, Principal King at Arms.—Sir George Nayler, Knight.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.—Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt, Knight.

## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Dean of Windsor.—The Hon. and Rev. Henry L. Hobart, D. D.  
Canons.

The Rev. Edward Northey, B.D.	Hon. and Rev. Richard B. Stop-
The Rev. Geo. Champagné, M. A.	ford, M. A.
The Rev. Wm. Long, B. C. L.	Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, M. A.
Hon. & Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D.	Rev. Charles Proby, M. A.
The Rev. Charles Digby, M. A.	Rev. John Keate, D. D.
The Rev. Jos. Goodall, D.D. Pro-	Rev. James Stanier Clark, LL.D.
vost of Eton.	Hon. and Rev. Rich. Bagot, M. A.

## Minor Canons.

Rev. — Lewis.	Rev. Benj Pope.
Rev. — Webb.	Rev. — Packe.
Rev. Thos. Champnes.	Rev. — Carr.
Rev. Charles Champnes.	

## Organist.—Mr. Horn.

## Lay Clerks.

Mr. Heather.	Mr. Francis.	Mr. Hobbs, sen.
Miller.	Salmon, jun.	French.
Salmon, sen.	West.	Hobbs, jun.
Smith.		

Eight Choristers, a Verger, two Sextons, a Bell-ringer, and Porter.

## HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain.—Duke of Montrose.  
 Vice Chamberlain.—Marquis of Graham.  
 Comptroller of Accounts and Superintendant of the Duties of the Department.—Thomas B. Mash, Esq.  
 Keeper of the Privy Purse.—Sir Wm. Knighton, Bart.  
 Secretary to the Privy Purse.—Thomas Marrable, Esq.  
 Domestic Chaplain, Librarian, and Historiographer to his Majesty.—  
 Rev. C. R. Sumner, Prebendary of Worcester.  
 Surgeon and Apothecary, at Windsor.—John O'Reilly, Esq.

Lord Steward.—Marquis Conyngham.  
 Treasurer.—Lord C. Bentinck.  
 Comptroller.—Lord George Thos. Beresford.  
 Master of the Household.—General Sir Samuel Hulse.  
 Secretary.—Timothy Brent, Esq.

## MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse.—Duke of Dorset.  
 Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal.—Lieut.-General Sir Francis T. Hammond.

## THE ROYAL HUNT.

Master of the Buck Hounds.—Lord Maryborough.  
 Huntsman.—Charles Davis.

Ranger of Windsor Home Park.—General Sir Samuel Hulse.  
 Keeper of the same.—Mr. Engal.

## COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REPAIRS OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Duke of Wellington.	Earl of Liverpool.
Earl of Aberdeen.	Sir Charles Long.
	Mr. Baring.

Architect.—Jeffrey Wyattville, Esq.

## BOARD OF WORKS.

Surveyor General.—Benj. Chas. Stephenson, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Assistant Surveyor General and Cashier.—Henry Hake Seward, Esq.  
 Chief Examiner.—John Wm. Short, Esq.  
 Drawing and Measuring Clerk.—Mr. John Spence, Jun.  
 Assistant Examining and Measuring Clerks.—Mr. John Phipps and  
 Mr. Wm. B. Barker.  
 Engrossing and Copying Clerks.—Mr. Wm. Lechenby and Mr. John  
 Oliver French.  
 Attached Architects.—John Nash, John Soane, and Robert Smirke,  
 Esqrs.  
 Clerks of the Works.—Thos. Hardwick, Edward Crocker, William  
 Mathews, Lewis Wyatt, and Robt. C. Kidd, Esqrs.  
 Labourers in Trust.—Messrs. E. Crocker, Jun. Thos. F. Hunt, Adam  
 Lee, Wm. Collier, George Slade, William A. Arnold, Jas. Pea-  
 cock, John Hudson, Joshua Morris.  
 Turncock at Windsor.—Henry Smith.

## THE HOUSEHOLD OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA SOPHIA.

Lady of the Bedchamber.—Lady Mary Taylor.  
 Bedchamber Woman.—Miss Sophia Wynyard.  
 Dresser.—Miss Wright.  
 House Steward.—Mr. Robt. Watkins.  
 Pages.—Mr. Moore and Mr. Hardy.  
 Housekeeper.—Mrs. Rowley.  
 Apothecary.—J. Pope Stevens, Esq.

## CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

High Steward.—H. R. H. the DUKE of YORK.

Mayor.—Edward Brown, Esq. (1824-5)

## Aldermen.

*** Messrs. Egelstone,	** Mr. Layton, Justice, (1824-5)
** Parker,	* Sir John Chapman, Knt.
** Hanson,	* Messrs. Davis,
** Atkins,	* Banister.
** Knight,	

## Benchers.

Mr. John Clode. Mr. Thomas Jenner.  
 Mr. John Voules.

## Burgesses.

Messrs. Tebbott,	Messrs. Bedborough,
W. Clode,	Baverstock,
Church,	T. Jennings,
Snowden,	C. Knight,
Blunt,	R. Sharman.
Legh.	

Recorder and Under Steward.—Sir Giffin Wilson, Knt.  
 Town Clerk.—John Secker, Esq.

\* The Aldermen thus marked (\*) have passed the chair.

## Members for the Borough.

John Ramsbottom, Jun. Esq. Woodside House, Berks.  
Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Esq. Walton Hall, Derby.

## ETON COLLEGE.

Provost.—Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D.  
Vice-Provost.—Rev. William Roberts, D.D.

## Fellows.

Rev. Wm. Foster Pigott, D.D.      Rev. James C. Wright, M.A.  
Rev. John Septimus Grover, M.A.      Rev. John F. Plumtre, M.A.  
Rev. George Bethell, M.A.      Rev. Thos. Briggs, M.A.

Steward of the Courts.—G. Pennington, Esq.  
Registrar.—Mr. E. Brown.

Upper Master.—The Rev. John Keate, D.D.  
Under Master.—The Rev. Thomas Carter, M.A.

## Assistant Masters.—Upper School.

Rev. Mr. Chas. Yonge, M.A.      Rev. Mr. Hawtrey.  
Rev. Mr. Heath.      Rev. Mr. Okes.  
Rev. Mr. Knapp.      Rev. Mr. Chapman.

## Lower School.

Rev. Mr. Green.      Mr. Wilder.  
Rev. Mr. Dupuis.

## Extra Masters.

French.—Mr. Duclos.      Drawing.—Mr. W. Evans.  
Writing.—Mr. Hexter.      Fencing.—Mr. H. Angelo.  
Italian & Spanish.—Mr. Bolaffey.      Dancing.—Mr. Venua.

Vicar of Windsor.—Rev. Isaac Gosset, A.M.  
Curate.—Rev. William Thompson.  
Rector of Clewer.—Rev. Dr. Foster Pigott.  
Curate.—Rev. — Moore.  
Lay Impropiator of the Parish of New Windsor.—The Hon. F. Keppel.

## PHYSICIANS.

W. Fergusson, Esq. M.D., High-street.  
R. Pope, M.D. Staines.

## SURGEONS AND APOTHECARIES.

Sir John Chapman and Son, Thames-street.  
Mr. James Godfrey, Sheet-street.  
Mr. Mitchell, Peascod-street.  
Mr. Moss, High-street, Eton.  
Mr. O'Reilly, St. Alban's-street.  
Mr. Rendall, High-street.  
Mr. J. P. Stevens, High-street.  
Mr. Stratford, High-street, Eton.

## DISPENSARY.

Resident Apothecary.—Mr. Mitchell, Church-street.

## ACTING MAGISTRATES FOR BERKS AND BUCKS.

*Windsor, otherwise Ripplesmere Division.*

Lord Harcourt.	James Ramsbottom, Esq.
Lord Ashbrook.	Dr. Foster Pigott.
John Ramsbottom, Esq. M.P.	Rev. William Roberts.

## ATTORNEYS, &amp;c.

Mr. R. G. Barton, Park-street.	Messrs. John Secker and Son,
Mr. E. Brown, Conveyancer,	Thames-street.
Thames-street.	Mr. E. Smith, Peascod-street.
Mr. W. Long, Park-street.	Mr. W. J. Voules, Peascod-street.
	Mr. J. B. Watmore, High-street.

## COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING SPECIAL BAIL.

Mr. Knight, Sheet-street.

## ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

Treasurer and Secretary.—Mr. Knight, Sheet-street.

## OFFICER OF THE SHERIFF OF BERKS.

William Baker, Thames-street.

## CONSTABLES.

J. Smith, Peascod-street. T. Beenham, Clewer-lane.

## ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Assessors and Collectors of King's Taxes.—Mr. Perryman, High-street, and Mr. Lovegrove, High-street.  
 Collector of Poor's Rates.—Mr. John Lovegrove, High-street.  
 Collector of Highway Rates.—Mr. Smith, Peascod-street.  
 Collector of Church Rates.—Mr. Cobbett, St. Alban's-street.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE PAVEMENT.—SEPT. 1824.

Those marked thus (\*) have left the town, but they are still comprised in the number (61) allowed by the Act of Parliament.

The Mayor.	William Suckling, Esq.
The Justice.	John Ramsbottom, jun. Esq. M.P.
The Recorder.	Robert Battiscombe, Esq.
* The Archbishop of Canterbury.	* The Bishop of Oxford.
* The Bishop of Bangor.	William Voules, Esq.
* Sir W. Johnstone, Bart.	James Ramsbottom, Esq.
John Sturges, Esq.	James Egelstone, Esq.
Edward Fuller, Esq.	Mr. John Jennings.
John Ramsbottom, sen., Esq.	Mr. James Atkins.
William Dawson, Esq.	John O'Reilly, Esq.

Charles Knight, Esq.	The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hobart.
James Millns, Esq.	The Rev. E. Northey.
Mr. Daniel Smith.	Mr. James Godfrey.
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Nov. 20, 1824.



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